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# TREES AND PLANTS for FRUIT AND BEAUTY

The FRENCH NURSERIES, Inc.  
CLYDE, OHIO

ESTABLISHED 1863

Reliable Nurserymen for Sixty-six Years

Incorporated 1927

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## How to Plant Roses

The real secret of success when planting roses is *First*, to cut back the tops severely; *Second*, to water the plant thoroughly; and, *Third*, to cover the newly set plants with a mound of soil. Do not expose their roots to sun or wind to dry out.

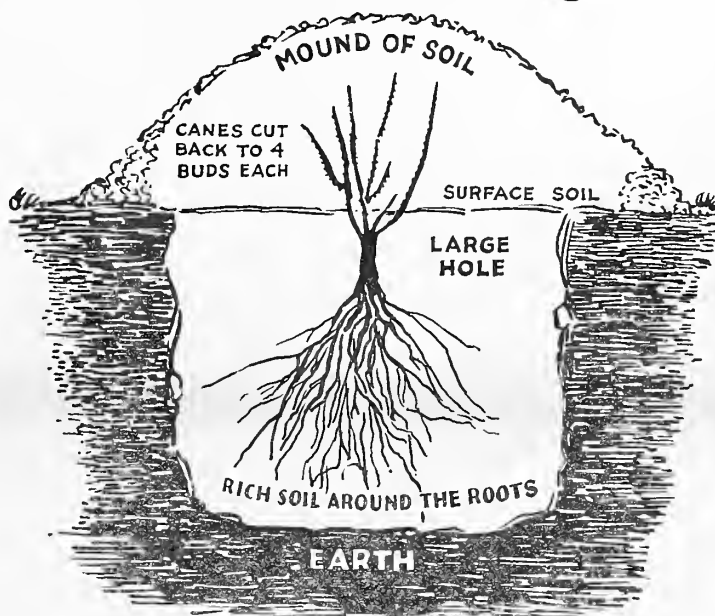
Prune all of the canes so that not more than four (4) buds remain on a cane. This is very important.

Shorten the roots a little, making a smooth cut at the end of each root.

Dig your holes at least six inches wider than the widest spread of the roots, and deep enough to let the plant set well down in the hole.

Put in the plant and half fill the hole with top soil. Do not use manure. Tamp the soil down hard, then pour in four gallons of water.

Twenty-four hours after this has seeped away,



*This diagram shows how your specimen-plant rose bushes should be planted. Look at it carefully. See how the canes are cut back and mounded over with soil. See how far below the surface of the soil the crown of the plant is set. Plant your roses just as this diagram shows, and they will be sure to grow and blossom freely.*

finish filling the hole.

Next, draw up a mound of soil around the bush fully six to ten in. high. This will bury the bush completely and protect the canes from drying out before growth begins.

Allow the mound of soil to remain until the new growth has pushed through it fully four to six in. then hoe the mound down gradually.

When planting roses in the fall, mulch the mounds with straw or strawy manure after the first hard freeze.

If you will plant your roses in this way, they will be certain to grow in a satisfactory manner.

If these instructions are not followed exactly, the plants may not satisfactorily survive the ordeal of transplanting.

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The FRENCH NURSERIES, Inc.

CLYDE, OHIO

## FOREWORD

FOR sixty-six years we have been growing trees and plants for fruit and beauty right here in Clyde. Naturally, we are proud of the reputation we have gained by shipping our customers carefully graded stock of the size ordered and true to name. Knowing that the requirements of a successful nursery business are good stock and satisfactory service we shall continue them and would be pleased to serve you in the future as well as we have in the past.

THE FRENCH NURSERIES, INC.  
CLYDE, OHIO

## *Information and Suggestions*

**ORDER EARLY**—We can give you better service if orders are received early.

**PRICES**—Our prices are net cash. We require cash with orders or satisfactory reference.

**COMPLAINTS**—Any errors will be adjusted to your satisfaction, if we are notified on receipt of goods.

**SPECIAL INFORMATION**—If you desire any information about trees and plants we will be glad to give you the benefit of our 66 years of experience and answer all inquiries promptly.

**OUR LOCATION**—Is in that famous fruit growing section near Lake Erie. The soil is a gravelly loam and the healthy growth and root system of our stock proves the wisdom of A. B. French, the founder of this business, in locating here.

**THE QUALITY OF OUR STOCK**—Is beyond question. It is hardy and dependable. Naturally we have every facility for propagation, and being inspected by our State Entomologists it is free from disease and insect pests and is shipped to conform with the laws of the different states.

**PACKING**—We use the utmost care in digging, and preparing stock for shipment. We make no charge for packing, cases or for delivery to railroad depot or express office.

**TRANSPORTATION CHARGES**—All stock is shipped freight and express paid to destination.

**OUR RESPONSIBILITY**—We refer you to any bank or banker or to either the Dun or Bradstreet Mercantile Agencies.

**A LITTLE HISTORY**—This nursery was established in 1863 by the late A. B. French, who was one of the pioneer nurserymen of the middle west. The quality of his stock attracted many new customers each year and the business grew in volume yearly. At his death the business was continued by his grandsons and the same personal attention given by him is still continued. In 1927 the business was incorporated but will be continued under the same management as heretofore, and we are glad to say to prospective buyers as well as old customers that our trees and plants have been so widely sought that we have been compelled to enlarge our facilities and buy additional acreage to care for our constantly increasing business.

## APPLES

*The quality of the apples, more than any other fruit depends on locations or, we might say, selection because certain varieties may do well in a locality and not be worth while, if planted a little further south or north of the one they favor.*

*For this reason, if you do not know whether a variety does well in your section, write us and be positive before placing your order, that the sorts you decide to plant will thrive and bear fruit characteristic of the variety both as to color and quality.*

*For instructions on care, etc., especially spraying, write your own State Experiment Station. The information they send you will be the very best for you because it governs the conditions covering your location.*

Varieties preceded by a \* can be furnished in Dwarf at same price as Standard sizes.

### SUMMER APPLES

**EARLY HARVEST**—Well known as the earliest apple to bear and desirable in every home collection. Color, pale yellow. Quality high. Sub-acid. Season late July-August.

**GOLDEN SWEET**—A clear yellow sweet apple. Good quality, excellent home-use variety. Eating season, mid-August to late September.

**LIVELAND RASPBERRY**—An apple of Russian origin, fruits medium to large of good quality, mild, sub-acid. Color waxen white striped, shaded and marbled with light carmine; flesh white stained with red. Fine, tender, almost sweet. Season early August.

**RED ASTRACHAN**—The best early red summer apple for dessert and culinary purposes. Good for home use or local market. Season late July to Sept.

**SWEET BOUGH**—The best summer sweet. The fruits are large and handsome and while too tender for shipment are ideal for home use and local market. Season August to early September.

**YELLOW TRANSPARENT**—Early. Good for culinary purposes and when fully mature for dessert. Season July and August.

### AUTUMN

**AUTUMN STRAWBERRY**—Sometimes called the Late Strawberry. Small to medium size. Excellent quality, sub-acid. Color, bright striped red, flesh yellowish white. Long period of ripening. Excellent for home use. Season, September to December.

**CHENANGO**—The apple of apples of its season. Too delicate for distant markets but none are better for home and local uses. Color, yellowish-white overspread and mottled with pinkish-red. Fruit medium to large. Season, late August through September.

**GRAVENSTEIN**—Splendid for home orchards. Color, greenish-yellow overlaid with stripes of red. Flesh, yellowish, crisp, tender, juicy, aromatic. Season, September to November.

**MAIDEN BLUSH**—A lemon-yellow apple, with crimson cheek. It comes into bearing young and is a reliable cropper. Fruit, medium to above average. Uniform in size and shape. Crisp, tender, juicy, sub-acid. Excellent quality. Season, September to November.

**\*OLDENBURG (Duchess)**—One of the best general purpose apples of its sea\*. Comes into bearing early, hardy, productive and the fruits handsome and well-flavored. Valuable as a filler. Color, yellow covered with irregular splashes and streaks of red, mottled and shaded with crimson. Good to very good for culinary purposes. Season, August-September.

### WINTER

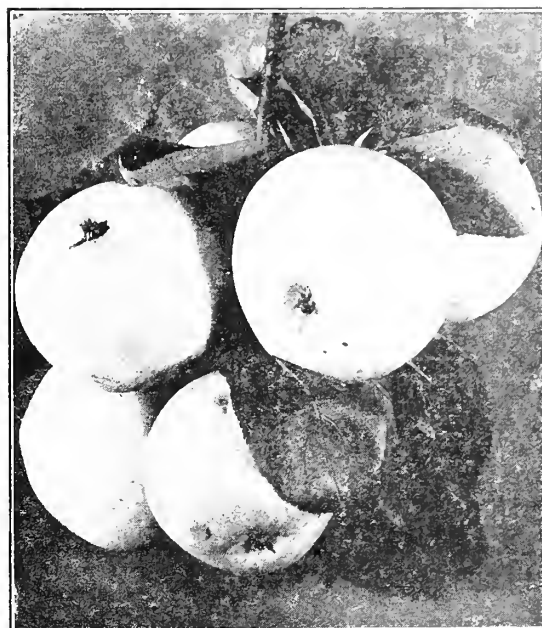
**\*BALDWIN**—A standard variety for home use and market being adaptable to many soils and climates. Vigorous, long-lived and productive. Fruits large, light yellow blush and mottled with red striped deep carmine. Good to very good. Season, November to March.

**BANANA**—Deserves a prominent place in every home orchard or for markets. Fruits large yellow with blush in well grown specimens, which deepens to dark red. Hardy, bear young and are productive. Quality good to very good. Season, October to March.

**CORTLAND**—Similar to McIntosh in every way except larger, brighter in color and ripening a little later. It is said to be an improvement on the McIntosh but whether it will prove to be so is a question. Season, October to December.

**\*DELICIOUS**—No other apple has been more widely planted with such good results and general satisfaction. Good for commercial as well as home use as a dessert apple. Fruit large, color light yellow overspread with dark attractive red splashed and mottled with carmine. Good to very good. Season, December to last of February.

## THE YELLOW TRANSPARENT APPLE



**FALLAWATER [Tulpahocken]**—Fruit large to very large. Attractive size and shape. Regular bearer. Flesh tinged with yellow or green, crisp, coarse, moderately tender, moderately sweet. Quality fair. Season, November to March.

**FAMEUSE [Snow]**—A well known dessert apple. Medium size. Flesh, white, tender, juicy, sub-acid. Eating season, October to mid-winter.

**\*GRIMES GOLDEN**—A splendid apple with numerous faults but still a favorite. Does best in the latitude of Southern Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and in West Virginia in which state it originated more than a century ago. Color deep yellow. Quality as a dessert apple very high; rated as very good to best. Season, November to January.

**\*JONATHAN**—Considered one of the best commercial apples in both appearance and quality. Of medium size; color, a brilliant red underlaid with pale yellow. Hardy, vigorous and productive. Does best in cool climates. Rated as very good to best. Season, November to January.

**McINTOSH**—It is a question whether any apple is more satisfying than the McIntosh as a dessert apple. Beautiful in color which is a pale yellow deeply blushed with red, flesh snowy white, it is conceded to be the very best of its season as a commercial or home use apple from October to December. Rated as very good to best.

**NORTHWESTERN GREENING**—Valuable because of its hardiness. Fruits large. Color, pale greenish-yellow. Flesh, firm, juicy, mild, sub-acid. Season, January to June.

**NORTHERN SPY**—The quality, beauty, size, healthfulness and reliability of this variety make it one of the leading varieties for the northern states. Known in all markets, it brings the highest prices as a culinary and dessert apple. Pale yellow overspread with bright red or striped and splashed with carmine. Very good to best. Season, November to April.

**RAMBO**—Splendid for home orchard. Fruit medium in size. Color, pale green to yellow mottled with red or grayish blue. Flesh, fine grained, crisp, tender, juicy, sub-acid, aromatic. Quality very good. Season, October to Jan.

**RHODE ISLAND GREENING**—Rated as one of the best half dozen commercial apples, it finds favor in all home orchards as well, because of its quality as a culinary and dessert apple. Color, mellow shade of yellow green with dull blush. Very good in quality. Season, November to March. Does not thrive in extreme northern or southern sections. Best in New York and Michigan.

**\*ROME BEAUTY**—Originated in Lawrence County, Ohio and a desirable commercial apple in all climates similar to southern Ohio. Color, yellow mottled with bright red, sometimes solid red on exposed cheek. Fruit, medium to large in size, good for culinary purposes. Quality, good. Season, November to May.

**STARK**—A reliable apple, vigorous, hardy and productive. Fruits, large and attractive. Color, dull green and red. Flesh, yellowish, slightly coarse, juicy, tender, crisp, mildly sub-acid. Quality good to nearly good. Season, January to May.

**\*STAYMAN**—One of the best of all apples for states south of Michigan and New York or where a long season prevails. Color, yellow covered with dull red and indistinctly striped with carmine. Rated good to very good. Season, December to May. One of the best commercial apples. Good for both culinary and dessert purposes.

**\*TOLMAN SWEET**—The best of all sweet apples is largely grown for both dessert and culinary purposes. Hardy, productive and bearing early it should be included in every home orchard as well as where the market demands a sweet apple. Color, pale yellow sometimes blushed. Rated good to very good. Season, October to March.

**TOMPKINS KING**—A valuable sort for both commercial and home orchards. Fruits, large to very large, uniform. Color, red over yellow. Flesh, yellowish, coarse, crisp, tender, sub-acid. Quality good to best. Season, November to March.

**WEALTHY**—Indispensible in cold regions and valuable wherever apples are grown on this continent. The Wealthy is ideal as a "filler." Color, bright red. Flesh, white, crisp, tender, juicy. Fruit, medium to large. Rated good to very good. Season, October to January.

## CRAB APPLES

**HYSLOP**—Long considered one of the best. Color, a brilliant red with heavy blue bloom. Vigorous, hardy and fruitful. Season, late September and October.

**TRANSCENDENT**—Popular and of high quality. Color, yellow with bright red cheek sometimes entirely red. Season, late August to middle of Sept.

**WHITNEY**—Good quality in tree and fruit. Color, light yellow shaded and striped with red. Good to very good. Season, late August to early September.

## PEARS

*No home orchard is complete without a selection of pears, ripening through the summer, autumn and winter. In some localities, the pear is a profitable investment as a commercial orchard.*

Varieties preceded by a \* can be furnished in Dwarf at same price as Standard sizes.

### SUMMER

**\*BARTLETT**—The most popular pear in America. Good for canning or eating out of hand. Vigorous, hardy and fruitful. Season, September.

**\*CLAPPS FAVORITE**—The standard late summer pear to precede Bartlett. Fruitful. Should be picked at least ten days before they would ripen on the tree. Desirable. Season, late August and early September.

**WILDER**—Vigorous, hardy and productive. A valuable early pear. The fruits are small but of good quality. Season, late August.

### AUTUMN

**\*DUCHESS D'ANGELOUME**—A very large, buttery, rich, juicy, excellent. Season, October and November. The favorite dwarf pear for garden or home orchard.

**\*FLEMISH BEAUTY**—Large, rich, juicy. One of the hardiest and most popular. Season, September and October. Not a profitable variety for commercial orchards but valuable for the home owner because of the quality.

**GARBER**—A hardy pear. Tree, vigorous, productive, very similar to the Kieffer. Flesh, white, crisp, juicy, with a peculiar pleasant flavor. Season, September, October.

**\*SECKEL**—Small, yellowish brown when fully ripe. Fine grained, sweet, juicy, melting, buttery. One of the very finest in quality for dessert and pickling. Season, September to October.

**\*SHELDON**—Medium size, yellow with richly shaded cheek. Flesh a little coarse, melting, juicy. Very good quality. Season, October. One of the best for the home orchard.

**VERMONT BEAUTY**—Hardy, vigorous and abundant bearer. Fruit, medium yellow with red cheek, rich, juicy and best quality. Season, October. Very valuable for market or home use. One of the very best pears.

### EARLY WINTER

**ANJOU**—Large, buttery, melting, vinous. One of the best late fall and early winter varieties. Season, October and January.

**CLAIRGEAU**—A good, reliable cropper. Highly flavored. Color, golden yellow with red cheek. Early bearer. Season, October to January.

**LAWRENCE**—Color, medium yellow with brown dots. Flesh, melting, pleasant, aromatic. Season, November-December.

### WINTER

**BOSC**—Of the finest quality, extra large fruits russet in color. Good shipper and always brings the very highest market prices. Season, November-December.

**KIEFFER**—A profitable market variety because of its size and keeping quality. Valuable for canning.

**WINTER NELLIS**—There is no better winter pear for either the commercial grower or for home use. Color, yellow with many russet streaks and patches. Quality superb. Season, Christmas until March.

## QUINCES

*The Quince is hardy and a compact grower, requiring a very little space. It bears regularly after three years and is much liked for preserves and jelly and gives a delicious flavor to apples, when cooked in any manner.*

**CHAMPION**—Prolific, quality fine and a good keeper. Season late. One of the three best quinces.

**ORANGE**—Large fruits of bright yellow and of excellent flavor. Season, October. The leading commercial quince.

**REAS MAMMOTH**—This is a large quince and a strong growing, productive tree. Fruit ripens a little later than the orange and keeps well after maturity. Trees need high culture and the crop should be thinned.

## PEACHES

*The Peach is admittedly the "queen of fruits" and has the widest variety of use with the possible exception of the apple. It is the quickest to reach the bearing age of any fruit and by right selection, may be enjoyed for three months each year. In those sections where the peach thrives it is the most profitable of all fruits.*

### EARLY PEACHES

**CARMAN**—Large size similar to Elberta in shape. Color, creamy white with deep blush. Flesh tender, fine flavored and juicy. Hardy in bud. Quality good. Stone, semi-free. Ripens just before Champion.

**DEWEY**—Hardy, productive. Earliest and best of the yellow freestones. Ripens about a month before Elberta or last of July. The best as an early commercial variety.

**EARLY ELBERTA**—Ripens a week earlier than Elberta, otherwise the same. Freestone.

**FLORENCE**—A large, white-fleshed freestone, a seedling of the Hale, originating on the Wm. Rafgar farm, Catawba Island, Ohio. Quality superb for dessert and color attractive. A dependable and profitable variety for roadside market and fancy trade. Season, two weeks earlier than Elberta.

**IREY**—Hardy, productive and an early bearer. Color deep yellow with red cheek. Stone free. Season, 18 days before Elberta. The hardest peach in bud and the surest cropper of any we list. Valuable for commercial orchards.

**ROCHESTER**—A large yellow peach ripening about August 10 or about three weeks before Elberta. A valuable sort for commercial orchards.

**ST. JOHN**—A splendid peach. Fruit large, round. Color, yellow with bright red cheek. Flavor, unexcelled by any peach. Early bearer, moderately productive. Season, three weeks before the Elberta.

### MID-SEASON

**CHAMPION**—Excellent, white-fleshed, large, attractive. Stone semi-free to free. Ripens three weeks before Elberta.

**EARLY CRAWFORD**—Highest quality of all peaches and best for home orchard, but not valuable for commercial orchards because it is a shy bearer. Fruits, large, golden yellow blushed with dark red. Free-stone. Ripens two weeks earlier than Elberta.

**ELBERTA**—The leading commercial peach. Color, orange-yellow over-spread with red. Quality fair. Stone free. Period of ripening varies with season but generally September first to tenth at Clyde.

**FITZGERALD**—This is a seedling of Early Crawford and if a peach of the Crawford type and quality is wanted for the commercial orchard, we suggest this which in size, color and quality is nearly identical. Free stone. Ripens with Early Crawford two weeks ahead of Elberta.

## FRENCH'S REDBERTA PEACH



There is no other fruit which is so pleasant to the taste or which admits of such a wide variety of uses as the peach.

And it is the most profitable of all fruits in those sections where it thrives. Notice our list of varieties. It contains all the best of the old-timer as well as some new sorts which should be tried.

**FRENCH'S REDBERTA**—Of the same size as the Elberta ripening at same time but the skin is blood red. Flesh yellow. Stone is small and free. A winner for roadside markets because of its distinctiveness, quality, size and beauty.

**GOLD DROP**—Hardy and productive. Should be thinned, pruned heavily and fertilized or fruits will run small because it bears so heavily. Fruits, medium in size. Color golden yellow. Flesh yellow to pit. Quality high. Freestone. Ripens one week after Elberta.

**J. H. HALE**—The largest and most beautiful of all peaches and its quality of the best. This peach can be relied on to bring the highest prices in any market. Color, a rich golden yellow with deep carmine blush. It has one fault—it is not self-fertile but should be set in rows alternating with Elberta and some other variety blossoming at same time. Ripens about a week earlier than Elberta. Freestone.

**LATE CRAWFORD**—Quality same as Early Crawford but later ripening with last of the Elberta. Freestone.

**LEMON FREE**—Lemon shaped and colored, large size, productive. One of the best for canning. Valuable for market. Stone semi-free to free. Ripens ten days to two weeks after Elberta.

**NEW PROLIFIC**—This variety needs to be pruned, thinned and fertilized, otherwise its bearing proclivities tend to make fruits run small. Color, golden yellow with crimson cheek. Flesh yellow from pit to skin. Quality the best. Freestone. Ripens one week before Elberta.

**SALBERTA**—Originated on the farm of Wm. Rofkar on Catawba Island, Ohio, and much esteemed by the commercial growers of the Lake Erie Peach Belt. Size, medium to large. Color, deep yellow with dull, red cheek. Flesh yellow, firm and very juicy. Ripens two to three weeks later than the Elberta. Freestone. A valuable variety for commercial orchardists.

**WILMA**—A seedling of Elberta. Fruit large and color yellow but more attractive than Elberta. Flesh, thick yellow, stone free. Professor Hedrick claims this to be one of the two most valuable peaches introduced since the Elberta. Ripens ten days later than Elberta.

## LATE

**BANNER**—Fruit, large, round, very handsome. Tree hardy and an early and abundant bearer. Unsurpassed in richness of flavor. Vigorous grower. Flesh, golden yellow from pit to skin. Pit small and perfectly free. Good shipper. Ripens about ten days after the Elberta. A hardy and dependable peach but should be fertilized, pruned and thinned to get best results.

**BEERS SMOCK**—A large yellow-fleshed peach. Annual bearer. One of the most desirable and profitable for market sorts. A favorite for late canning.

**CLYDE**—Large yellow freestone, quality excellent, handsome, large to extra large size and season last of September.

**HEATH CLING**—One of the oldest of American peaches. Valuable for its hardiness, freedom from disease and excellence for preserving or pickling. Color, creamy white, blushed with red. Ripens about three weeks after Elberta.

**SALWAY**—Fruits large, roundish of deep yellow with dull red cheek. Flesh, firm, juicy, rich. One of the best late peaches. Ripens about three weeks after Elberta. Freestone.

**SENECA**—Large, round peach, yellow flesh, freestone, good quality, ripening the first of October.

## APRICOTS

*The Apricot has a distinct flavor and may be grown as easily as the peach, where the peach thrives. Like all other fruits, it does better where several varieties are planted in the block.*

**ALEXIS**—An early bearer of the Russian variety and very productive.

**BUDD**—A Russian variety, hardy and productive. Fruits early, skin golden yellow, good flavor. Stone cling to half cling. Rather large.

**MONTGAMET**—Fruit, yellow with fine blush, flesh yellow, firm, juicy, excellent. Early.

**MOOREPARK**—The most widely known apricot and one of the largest and best. Quality the best. Stone free. Productive.

## PLUMS

*It has been said that the Plum is more universal than any other fruit, the grape alone excepted. It is always advisable that the plum orchard be planted with two or more varieties alternating in the row to insure pollination and a crop.*

E—European. J—Japanese

## EARLY

**ABUNDANCE [J]**—Hardy, productive. Fruit large. Color, lemon-yellow with heavy bloom. August. Should be picked before quite ripe.

**BURBANK [J]**—The best known and most profitable of the Japanese sort. Hardy, productive. Fruit, large and of excellent quality. Color, cherry red with lilac bloom. August about ten days after Abundance. Should be thinned and picked before mature.

**WICKSON [J]**—Large handsome fruit. Color, deep maroon covered with white bloom. Flesh, firm, meaty, yellow, rich and aromatic. Cling-pit small. Good keeper and shipper. Early September. The Wickson should not be planted except where the peach thrives, as it is not hardy.

## MID-SEASON

**BRADSHAW**—(E) Large, dark red. Flesh green, juicy. Productive. Fine for market. August. Keeps and ships well if picked a little green.

**GUEII [E]**—Tree, hardy, strong, vigorous, upright grower; early and abundant bearer. Fruit, medium, roundish, oval. Color, dark purple with blue bloom. Flesh, pale yellow, a little coarse, firm, juicy, sweet, spicy, sub-acid, freestone. Last of August to first of September.

**LOMBARD [E]**—Medium, violet red. Flesh, juicy and good. Hardy and productive. Valuable for canning or preserving only. One of the leading varieties for market. August. One of the most widely grown.

**REINE CLAUDE [E]**—Large, green marked with red in the sun. One of the best. September. One of the most profitable for commercial or home orchards.

**SATSUMA [J]**—Large globular, purple and red with bloom. Flesh, dark red, firm, juicy, fine quality. Hardy, vigorous. August.

## LATE

**GERMAN PRUNE [E]**—Large dark purple. Flesh, sweet, good. One of the most popular for canning. September.

**GRAND DUKE [E]**—Fruits very large, dark and fine quality, free from rot. Productive. Last of September. The favorite late-shipping plum. Good for culinary purposes.

**GREEN GAGE [E]**—A rather small, round, green to yellowish green, usually with reddish-brown dots. Flesh pale green. Juicy, sweet and rich but unequalled in flavor. Slow grower. Season, middle of August.

**ITALIAN PRUNE [Fellenberg] [E]**—Good size, purple; flesh, juicy, delicious, fine for drying. September.

**SHROPSHIRE DAMSON [E]**—Medium dark purple. Very productive. The best for preserving. October.

**YELLOW EGG [E]**—Very large egg-shaped. Productive. August. Fit for cooking only, not good for dessert.

## SOUR CHERRIES

*The Cherry does well almost everywhere and no home grounds are too small to plant a few trees for home use. The Sour Cherry is a sure cropper.*

### EARLY

**DYEHOUSE**—A sure bearer. Good for early market. Ripens a week before Early Richmond. June.

**EARLY RICHMOND**—A dependable sort seldom missing a crop. Medium dark red, melting, juicy, sprightly, best. Late June.

**MAY DUKE**—Large, red, juicy, rich. Not so sour as many varieties. June.

### MID-SEASON

**MONTMORENCY**—Large, red productive, ten days later than Early Richmond. July. The best for commercial growers.

**OLIVET**—Large, deep red, rich, sub-acid flavor. July.

### LATE

**ENGLISH MORELLO**—Fair size, blackish red, rich, juicy, good. The favorite late canning cherry. August.

**LATE DUKE**—Large, light red, delicious fruits. Productive. July.

**WRAGG**—Very hardy, vigorous and productive. Medium size, dark purple fruit of fine quality. August.

## SWEET CHERRIES

*The Sweet Cherry is generally self-sterile and at least three different varieties should be set close enough to each other that the bees or wind may cross-pollinate the blossoms.*

### EARLY

**BLACK TATARIAN**—Very large, black, juicy fruits. Last of June. One of the best sweets especially for the home orchards.

**GOVERNOR WOOD**—Large, light red, juicy, rich, delicious. June. Not a good commercial variety but unexcelled for home use.

**ROCKPORT**—Fruits bright red on amber yellow background. Flesh, tender, melting, mild, sweet, good. June. Valuable in home orchards only.

### MID-SEASON

**RING**—Very large dark almost black. Flesh, firm, sweet, rich, delicious. July. One of the best for home use and commercial orchards.

**LAMBERT**—Jet black when ripe. Flesh, firm, solid, rich, juicy. Prolific. Late July. Valuable as a commercial sort or for home orchard.

**NAPOLEON**—Late, pale yellow or red. Flesh, firm, juicy, sweet. Productive. July. One of the best for commercial and home orchards.

**SCHMIDT'S BIG**—Large, deep black. Flesh, dark, tender, juicy, fine flavor. Productive. July. Very valuable for commercial or home orchard.

**YELLOW SPANISH**—Fruit, very large, heart-shaped. Color, pale waxen yellow with handsome light red cheek to sun. Flesh, firm with fine rich flavor. Mid-season.

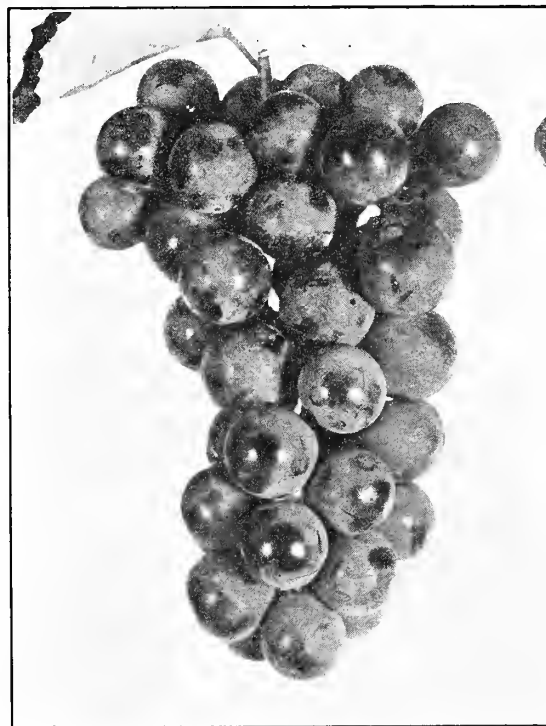
### LATE

**WINDSOR**—Large, liver-colored fruits. Flesh, firm and of high quality. Prolific. Late July. One of the very best and most profitable for commercial growers or for the home orchards.

## OXHEART CHERRIES

*We often are asked to fill an order for Oxheart Cherries. The varieties commonly known as Oxheart are the Napoleon, Schmidt's Big and Windsor. Please order by proper name of variety instead of saying simply "Oxhearts."*

## THE CONCORD GRAPE



## GRAPES

### BLACK GRAPES

**CAMPBELL'S EARLY**—Hardy, vigorous, healthy. Quality excellent. Ships well. Fruit, large, black, covered with blue bloom, sweet, juicy. Season, middle to last of August.

**CONCORD**—The best known and justly most popular grape. Best for vineyards, and most dependable of all grapes. Season, September.

**EATON**—This grape, a seedling of the Concord is shaped like the Concord in appearance but does not equal it in quality. A few days earlier than the Concord. In every way similar in habits of growth and hardiness. This variety is self-sterile and should be planted with other grapes.

**MOORE'S EARLY**—The early ripening of this grape makes it desirable for first crop. Bunch medium, very large, round and black covered with heavy blue bloom. Quality excellent. Ripens about twenty days before the Concord.

**WORDEN**—A seedling of the Concord which it resembles except that it is larger in bunch and berry, sweeter and a week to ten days earlier.

### RED GRAPES

**AGAWAM**—Berries large, thick skinned, sweet, aromatic, sprightly. Although it ripens soon after Concord they can be kept much longer and even improve in flavor after picking.

**BRIGHTON**—High quality, handsome, large, productive, adaptable. One of the most popular red sorts but good for local markets only. Self-sterile and should be planted with other varieties near to insure productivity. September.

**CACO**—A new variety derived from crossing the Catawba and Concord. It is the best red grape now grown. Hardy and vigorous. Ripens ten days before Concord.

**CATAWBA**—A fine dessert grape and a long keeper. Ripens late. When ripe the color is a dull copper red. Berries richly sweet and musky. September.

**DELAWARE**—The finest for dessert. Handsome, reliable, very high quality with an unmatched spiciness and sweetness. Ripens right after Brighton. Next to Concord the most popular grape for garden and vineyard.

**SALEM**—A good reliable variety bearing large bunches and a large berry. Flesh, tender, juicy and with a rich aromatic flavor. Good keeper and good for market but is self-sterile and should be planted with other grapes to insure its bearing.



## The Advantage of Fall Planting

*"In our own experience the best success has resulted with trees and shrubs transplanted in the Fall in properly prepared soil and giving winter protection by mulching with leaves. Such subjects usually start to grow promptly in the Spring and have already made a fine growth before Spring planted trees have started. We do not hesitate to advise Fall planting in climates not more severe than our own."—Vicks Magazine.*

This magazine is published in Rochester, New York, where the temperature is practically the same as in the territory we cover except that it is a little colder. Here are some of the reasons why experienced planters like to buy for fall delivery:

1st. All kinds of stock except Evergreens and Peaches do well when planted in the fall.

2nd. The ground is in much better condition in the fall, being mellow and warm.

3rd. Before spring, stock which has been planted in the fall gets well established in its new position and so gets an early start, and makes a large growth the first season, while stock planted in the spring loses considerable valuable time in getting established in its new quarters.

4th. Stock is completely dormant in the fall and therefore can be easily and safely handled, while in the spring the weather often becomes warm so early as to start the buds seriously before the customer can receive and plant his stock.

5th. Stock planted in the fall gets the benefit of the late fall and early spring rains which are of vital importance; on the other hand, stock set in the spring frequently has to worry thru a dry summer, which it is utterly unprepared to do after having been so newly transplanted. The result is that its growth is stunted.

6th. Fruit is produced the first season when grape vines, currants, raspberries, blackberries, gooseberries, etc., are planted in the fall.

7th. Rose bushes and shrubs set out in the Fall bloom profusely the first summer.

8th. Farmers and others have more time to attend to stock in the fall, and can, therefore, give it better care, which is very important. Much stock is lost by farmers when planted in the spring because their farm work presses so then that the stock is neglected.

9th. Stock delivered in the fall arrives in better order because Nurserymen have more time in which to handle it; but in the spring it becomes warm so suddenly that it is time to plant before the stock can possibly be dug, packed and delivered to all the thousands of customers scattered over the country.

10th. Railroads are crowded and overworked in the spring so that it is impossible to get stock thru as rapidly as in the fall and the result is more or less serious delay.

Even if the customer is not able to plant until spring or the climate is too cold, it is wise to have the stock delivered in the fall, so that he can trench it in carefully and seize the earliest moment in the Spring to set it out, instead of losing valuable time in the Spring waiting for the overworked nurserymen and railroads to get the stock around.

### HOW TO "HEEL IN" OVER WINTER

There is a popular impression that trees dug in the fall and "heeled in" over winter are worthless. If the "heeling" is well done it is perfectly safe. Some young trees, if left standing during their first winter, are frequently killed or injured by frost, while if dug in the fall and treated as below described they come thru bright and uninjured.

To insure success, select a dry spot where no water will stand during winter, having no grass near to invite mice. Dig a trench deep enough to admit one layer of roots, and sloping enough to permit the trees to lie at an angle of not more than 30 degrees with the ground. Having placed one layer of roots in this trench cover them with mellow earth extending well up on the bodies and see that this is firmly packed. Then add another layer of trees, over-lapping the first, continuing as at first until all are "heeled in." As soon as this is done, cover the tops so well with ever green boughs that they will be thoroughly protected from winds. Roses and other small stock may be wholly covered with earth.

### WHITE GRAPES

**MOORE'S DIAMOND**—Few grapes surpass this in quality and beauty of fruit. It is hardy, productive and surpassed by no other green grape. Berry large, green with tinge of yellow, juicy, tender, melting, very good.

**NIAGARA**—The standard white grape. Bunch and berries larger than Concord. It cannot be grown without winter protection where the temperature falls much below zero.

**POCKLINGTON**—Beautiful golden color when ripe. Flesh, juicy, tender and of luscious sweetness. Ripens late and keeps well.

### RASPBERRIES

*Both the Red and Black Raspberry are profitable in the vicinity of large cities but no matter where you are located, you may grow them for family use and just a lot of hundred feet in length will suffice to supply the average family during the season.*

No orders accepted for less than 25 plants of a kind. These are strong rooted-tips and sucker plants.

### BLACK

**CUMBERLAND**—Profitable for market. Large, firm berry and ship well. Mid-season.

**GREGG**—A leading variety. Productive. Large firm berries. Mid-season.

**NEW LOGAN**—A new variety. Larger than the Cumberland or Gregg. Berries firm, ripening ten days earlier than Cumberland and fruit holding up until all is picked. The most profitable black raspberry and the best.

**PLUM FARMER**—A valuable sort for market. Berries large and ripens early and matures in crop in a short period. One of the most profitable early market sort.

### RED, YELLOW AND PURPLE

**COLUMBIAN**—Berries very large, purplish in color, rather soft, of sprightly flavor and unequalled for canning, jam, jelly, etc.

**CUTHBERT**—Hardy and the leading commercial red. Berries large, firm, can be shipped to distant markets in good condition. Flavor, sweet, rich and luscious.

**GOLDEN QUEEN**—A large golden yellow berry surpassing the Cuthbert in size. Hardy, productive, quality fine. A poor shipper, valuable for home use or local markets only.

**LATTAM [Red]**—Redpath strain. Mid-season to late. Hardy. Origin, Minnesota. Fruit, large, bright red, firm, juicy, berries of good quality, good shipper. Excellent when canned. Canes, upright, vigorous, productive. Commercial yields of 6,000 quarts to the acre are reported. Mosaic seems to have little effect on this variety.

**ST. REGIS**—A red, so-called overbearing berry ripening with the earliest and continuing until October. Berries bright crimson, large, rich, sugary, firm, meaty and a good shipper. Prolific.

## BLACKBERRIES

No orders accepted for less than 25 plants of a kind. These are strong, well-rooted two year plants.

**BLOWERS**—Said to be the best blackberry. Large size, jet black, good shippers, high quality and very productive.

**ELDORADO**—A hardy and prolific. Large, jet black berries, very sweet with no hard core. A good keeper and ships well.

**MERSERAU**—Productive. Berries extra large of brilliant black. Quality fine, sweet, rich melting without core.

**SNYDER**—Productive. Berries medium size, black, with no hard sour core. The leading variety where hardiness is a consideration.

**LUCRETIA** [Dewberry]—Hardy and productive. Ripens early, soft sweet and luscious.

## CURRANTS

*The Currant is always in demand for jellies and preserves. It is hardy, easy of growth and profitable for markets.*

**CHERRY**—Productive. Berries large, red and of fine flavor.

**FAY**—A leading variety for market. Large red berries. Productive.

**LONDON MARKET**—An enormous cropper. One of the best. Red.

**PERFECTION**—Beautiful bright red berries, large with less acid and better quality than any other currant.

**RED CROSS**—Fairly productive. Fruit, mid-season. Color, bright red.

**WHITE GRAPE**—Very large berries which are sweet or very mild acid. Valuable for dessert.

**WILDER**—Compared with the Fay it is equal in size with longer bunch, better quality and much less acidity. Hangs on bush longer and fully as prolific

## GOOSEBERRIES

**DOWNING**—Large, handsome, pale green berries.

**HOUGHTON**—Medium size, pale red berries. Sweet tender and good. Productive.

**JOSSELYN**—Large berries of best quality. A wonderful cropper.

**RED JACKET**—Very high quality fruits but they are too small to have a value as a commercial berry. However, for home use this variety cannot be excelled.

## ASPARAGUS

*The Asparagus should be planted eight inches apart in rows four feet apart and they should be planted in trenches deep enough to cover the crown of the plant with about three inches of mellow soil and manure heavily each year. Do not cut for use until the second season and be sure to plant the Martha Washington, which is rust-proof and the finest of all Asparagus.*

No orders accepted for less than 25 plants.

**MARTHA WASHINGTON**—A new rust-resisting variety excelling all other sorts for market or home use in size, tenderness, quality and rust-resistance. Best.

## RHUBARB

**EARLY SCARLET**—Smaller than the Linneus but extremely early and of the very highest quality. The best extra-early sort.

**MYATT'S LINNEUS**—Large, early, tender, fine.

## The Big, New Latham Raspberry

### The Money Maker for Berry Growers

This raspberry, the Latham, was introduced by the Minnesota Experiment Station of Minnesota. It was the best by test of any raspberry as well as the largest, and we now offer it for sale. We are confident that nothing will make so much money in the way of a berry.

There are record fields that have produced as much as \$1,000.00 per acre per year. This ability of the Latham to produce so heavily and the splendid quality of the fruit makes it the most profitable *Red Raspberry*.

Its extreme hardiness and splendid vigor insures good crops. It combines all the good qualities of a profitable berry. For larger quantities than those named below, please write us for prices.

### PRICES

\$3.50 for 25 plants—\$12.00 for 100 plants.

## STRAWBERRIES

Altho we ship all orders for strawberries the same day they are dug, we cannot guarantee their arrival in good condition and *orders are accepted at customer's risk only*. We ship all orders by parcel post C.O.D. We do not accept any orders for Fall shipment as we are prepared to handle in the Spring only.

### JUNE BEARING

**BUBACH** [Imp.]—Productive. Berries large and of excellent quality. Mid-season.

**DR. BURRILL** [Per.]—Berries large and uniform. Season extra long. Mid-season.

**DUNLAP** [Per.]—Berries medium to large. Quality excellent.

**GANDY** [Per.]—Berries deep red of good quality. Late.

**HAVERLAND** [Imp.]—Berries large, bright red. Season medium early until late.

**PREMIER** [Per.]—The earliest to fruit. Berries large, flesh, red to center.

**WARFIELD** [Imp.]—Hardy and especially good for canning. Berries medium size, dark red to the center.

**WM. BELT** [Per.]—Berries large of brilliant glossy red, productive. Mid-season.

### FALL BEARING

**MASTODEN** [Per.]—This berry is absolutely the last word in Everbearing strawberries. The large berries are of delicious flavor and are the very largest size yet grown. Outyielding any other.

**PROGRESSIVE** [Per.]—Berries good size and good color, giving splendid pickings for a long time. To obtain fruit in the fall, keep flowers picked off until August first.

**SUPERB** [Per.]—This is a good berry, richly flavored. Requires plenty of moisture. Flowers should be picked off until August first to obtain a good fall crop.

## MULBERRIES

*The Mulberry is a delicious fruit. Chicken parks where shade is essential should have some of the Russian variety planted therein. The Russian Mulberry is an annual cropper and affords a wealth of food for the poultry as well as cooling shade.*

**AMERICAN**—Fruits large, black, handsome, sweet and excellent. Season middle of June to September. Hardy.

**DOWNING**—The description of the American also answers for the Downing except that the Downing is not so hardy a tree.

**RUSSIAN**—Hardy. Fruit small size ranging in color from white to black. Valuable for birds or in chicken parks.

## NUT TREES

**ENGLISH WALNUT**—This sort is hardy as far north as New York. Makes a handsome ornamental tree.

**JAPAN WALNUT**—Hardy and ornamental. Nuts similar in taste to our American Butternut.

## Shrubs by Months

For the convenience of our customers and salesmen, we list by month, the more hardy and satisfactory varieties of flowering shrubs below. By referring to variety names under each month, selection may be made to secure continuous bloom throughout the summer.

### SHRUBS THAT BLOOM IN MAY

In May, the early blooming Spireas, such as the Thunbergi, Bridal Wreath, the Flowering Almond, Japanese Quince, Flowering Cherries and Plums, the Magnolia, the Redbud and the Yellow Flowering Currant all are in bloom some time during May.

### SHRUBS THAT BLOOM IN JUNE

Beginning in late May the Spirea Van Houttei and other varieties of Spireas, Weigelias, Viburnums, Bush Honeysuckle begin and continue on until late June. During this month, beginning about the middle the Rambler Roses, as well as the Hybrid Teas and Hybrid Perpetuals are in bloom and will continue throughout the month.

### SHRUBS THAT BLOOM IN JULY

About the last of June, the Common Black Elderberry (*Sambucus*) is coming into flower. The later blooming Climbing Roses are also coming on as well as the late blooming Deutzias, Weigelias, Viburnums. Summer is now at its height and all shrubs and vines that climb or creep are in bloom. The Hydrangeas or "Hills of Snow" are at their best and this continues until middle August.

### SHRUBS THAT BLOOM IN AUGUST

With the passing of July, most of the shrubs have ceased blooming except the Hydrangeas, Rose of Sharon and some of the flowering vines. This is the month when Phlox give you a wealth of bloom and this is why the Phlox are so deservedly popular because they fill the gap between the going out of the shrubs and Peonies and the coming of the fall blooming plants.

### SHRUBS THAT BLOOM IN SEPTEMBER

In September, you sometimes have a Hybrid perpetual blooming, the second crop, and if you have taken care of your Hybrid Teas, they will bloom during the entire month and on until frost. During this month the Clematis *Paniculata* is at its best. For further information regarding plants not mentioned, please write us.

## EVERGREENS and CONIFERS

Evergreens are beautiful both in the summer and winter. In winter they provide the only green in the landscape and in the summer they afford a pleasing contrast with that of the Deciduous trees and shrubs. Our Evergreens are dug with ball of earth and this ball is securely wrapped in burlap. Success with Evergreens depends on the planting and watering. Dig the hole in planting, larger than the ball of earth, and loosen the subsoil. Soak the soil thoroughly in dry weather. Do not spray, but soak. Very few plants are ever killed by too much water. A great many die from lack of it. Soak once each week throughout the summer, remembering that we do not guarantee Evergreens under any circumstances. They are always sold at your risk.

*We do not guarantee Evergreens—they are sold at customer's risk only.*

**ABIES balsamea** [BALSAM FIR] 50-80 ft.

Slender growing habit and great hardiness. Foliage dark green above, silvery beneath.

**concolor** [WHITE FIR] 50-80 ft.

Foliage a beautiful grayish-blue. Desirable for back grounds, screens or choice individual specimens.

**JUNIPERUS chinensis pfitzeriana** [PITZER JUNIPER] 5-6 ft.

Broad bushy habit. Gray-green foliage giving feathery appearance. Adaptable and hardy. Good for mass or mixed planting.

**communis depressa** [PROSTRATE JUNIPER] 3 ft.

A very prostrate form of the common Juniper. Silvery bluish green foliage and informal in habit.

**communis hibernica** [IRISH JUNIPER] 7-8 ft.

Columnar formed. Foliage a bright silvery green. Useful for its spire-like effect. Stands city conditions well.

**sabina** [SAVIN JUNIPER] 6-7 ft.

Dense dark green foliage. Spreading branches forming irregular vase shaped bush. Good throughout the winter.

**horizontalis** [CREEPING JUNIPER] 1-1½ ft.

Branches trail along ground. Good for rock work and ground covering.

**virginiana** [RED CEDAR] 25-30 ft.

Useful in formal work or mixed plantings. Can be sheared at will.

**virginiana glauca** [SILVER RED CEDAR] 15-20 ft.

Distinct bluish-gray foliage. Develops into a tall narrow column.

**PICEA canadensis albertiana** [DWARF ALBERTA SPRUCE] 4 ft.

A dense cone of blue-green, very hardy. A gem for small scale work and the rock garden.

**excelsa** [NORWAY SPRUCE] 80-100 ft.

A quick-growing windbreak.

**pungens** [COLORADO SPRUCE] 60-80 ft.

Handsome as a lawn specimen. Gray-green needles.

**PINUS montana mughus** [MUGHO PINE] 2½-3 ft.

Form a round-topped bush. Useful for rock planting and foundation work.

**nigra** [AUSTRIAN PINE] 60-70 ft.

Rich dark green, vigorous, dense grower. Good for background.

**resinosa** [RED PINE] 60-70 ft.

Dark green stiff needles. Vigorous symmetrical growth, very hardy.

**sylvestris** [SCOTCH PINE] 60-70 ft.

Rather short blue-green twisted needles.

**PSEUDOTSUGA douglasii** [DOUGLAS FIR] 70-80 ft.

Very hardy, dark bluish-green coloring. Prefers well-drained open situation.

**RETINOSPORA pisifera** [SAWARA CYPRESS] 25-35 ft.

Sometimes called Pea-Fruited Cypress. Quick grower, loosely pyramidal. Well suited to plant in the open lawn.

**pisifer aurea** [GOLDEN SAWARA CYPRESS] 25-35 ft.

Foliage bright yellow, especially in the Spring. Branches droop when older.

**plumosa** [PLUME CYPRESS] 25-35 ft.

A dense conical tree, branches almost erect. Feathery appearance, foliage soft and light. Adapted for back grounds, a very useful tree in landscape work.

**plumosa aurea** [GOLDEN PLUME CYPRESS] 20-25 ft.

Similar to *R. plumosa* except the golden color of the foliage.

**squarrosa veitchii** [VEITCH MOSS CYPRESS] 25-30 ft.

Foliage blue-gray, feathery and dense giving soft woolly appearance. Broad pyramidal outline when young.

**TAXUS canadensis** [CANADA YEW] 2-2½ ft.

Spreading habit, bronze in winter. Prefers shade. Good for underplanting.

**cuspidata** [JAPANESE YEW] 2-3 ft.

Rich dark green leaves, spreading, bushy. Valuable for foundation planting.

**THUJA occidentalis** [AMERICAN ARBORVITAE] 15-30 ft.

Slender pyramidal with broad base. Bronzy winter coloring. Good accent plant.

**occidentalis douglasii aurea** [DOUGLAS GOLDEN A. V.] 10-15 ft.

A broad pyramid with golden-green foliage.

**occidentalis ellwangeriana** [TOM THUMB A. V.] 4-6 ft.

Has heather-like leaves. Dense habit. Soft close texture. Purple winter coloring.

**occidentalis globosa** [GLOBE ARBORVITAE] 2½-3 ft.

Useful in formal work. Naturally compact globe shaped, needs no trimming.

**occidentalis boveyi** [HOVEY ARBORVITAE] 3-4 ft.

Oval in shape, nearly as broad as high. Bright green foliage.

**occidentalis lutea** [GEO. PEABODY ARBORVITAE] 10-15 ft.

Conspicuous golden yellow form. Columnar outline. A distinctive lawn plant.

**occidentalis pyramidalis** [PYRAMIDAL ARBORVITAE] 15-30 ft.

Retains bright green coloring throughout winter. Narrow columnar shape. Splendid for accents or formal planting.

**occidentalis wareana** [SIBERIAN ARBORVITAE] 12-15 ft.

Light green fleshy foliage. Broadly pyramidal. Rugged appearance.

**TSUGA canadensis** [CANADA HEMLOCK] 75-90 ft.

A handsome ornamental tree desirable for any purpose. Form conical or columnar. A tree suited to backgrounds for other evergreens, for hedges and screens.

## BROAD-LEAVED EVERGREENS

*This title embraces different varieties of shrubs and vines which retain their foliage throughout the year. For best effect should be used in combination with evergreens and Deciduous shrubs and trees.*

**COTONEASTER horizontalis** [ROCK COTONEASTER] 1-1½ ft.

Small box-like shiny leaves. Bright red berries. Effective in a rock garden.

**EUONYMUS radicans** [WINTERCREEPER].

Climbing to 15 ft. Self clinging vine. Good for covering low walls and under planting. The thick bright green leaves persist all winter.

**KALMIA latifolia** [MOUNTAIN LAUREL] 5-7 ft.

Most effective in June when the clusters of pink flowers open. Good foliage, likes shade. This is probably the hardiest of native evergreen shrubs.

**MAHONIA aquifolium** [OREGON HOLLY GRAPE] 4-5 ft.

Shining green leaves turn rich scarlet in Autumn. Striking in May when yellow flowers appear. Blue-black fruits. Best in half shade.

\***RHODODENDRON carolinianum** 4-6 ft.

Bright pink flowers, May-June. Compact, bushy. Best in open places.

\***catawbiense** 6-9 ft.

Large rosy-purple flowers, May-June. Deep green leaves. Prefers half shade.

\***maximum** 8-12 ft.

Beautiful light pink flowers freely produced in May-June. Large handsome foliage—most effective in masses where shaded from hot sun.

Owing to the requirement of Rhododendrons for soil similar to that in which they grew in their native state—in a word, acid, we do not replace Rhododendrons.

## Soil Requirements

of

## Broad-Leaved Evergreens

Broad-leaved Evergreens are shade loving, woody plants and thrive best in a rich, loose soil. Before spending money for this class of plants you must see that the soil requirements are present.

All of this type of plants are surface feeders and must not be disturbed by surface cultivation. Instead, keep a good mulch of decayed wood and bark and well-rotted oak leaves, also sawdust, around them because it helps in preserving moisture through the trying winter season.

*Never allow broad-leaved evergreens to go into the winter dry at the roots.*

To correct lime conditions of soils use aluminum sulphate and humus mixed with top-soil allowing same to leach through the soil. Use from 12 to 18 ounces of the sulphate per square yard of surface.

## Climbing Vines

Nature employs vines for screens and there is such a wealth of variety that one may be found which will answer every purpose, such as extenuating certain lines in architecture; and in hiding unsightly objects; as a ground covering; as an object of beauty on fence and many other purposes, which will come to mind. They provide shade and flowers for pergola and veranda. They may be had, which will cling to brick or stone and we urge you to use them if you wish to get the most beauty from your place.

See Page 16

## "The Pill That Will"

Doctor Herman N. Bundesen, Chief, Health Department of Chicago, Ills., says:

"The apple is rich in vitamins, mineral and carbohydrates. The old saw that 'an apple a day keeps the Doctor away' has more truth than poetry in it. The apple is the poor man's doctor. Call him often. Here is the prescription for the pill you take when you eat an apple.

"Lime to nourish and feed the bones; phosphorous, the greatest of all nerve tonics; iron, magnesia and sulphur to purify the blood, stimulate the bowels, clear the skin and improve the complexion.

What more could you ask of the greatest doctor in the world if you wanted him to build you up?"

## DECIDUOUS SHADE *and* ORNAMENTAL TREES

Conditions regarding trees on arrival and their proper planting is so important that we wish to urge you to dig the holes, when planting, amply large so that the roots may spread out in a natural way and deep enough to set the tree an inch or two deeper than it stood in the nursery row. The holes should then be filled with fine soil and pressed firmly about the roots, except about three inches of loose soil should be left on top to form a mulch. Do not hill up when planting. Rather there should be a slight depression that the rainfall may be absorbed and reach the roots instead of running off, which it will do if the newly planted tree is hilled up.

Should you not be ready to plant the trees upon their arrival, unpack them immediately and heel them in. By heeling in we mean to dig a trench and place the trees in an upright position, covering the roots with soil, pressing same firmly so that they will not dry out. If the trees should arrive in freezing weather and they are frozen when you get them, do not unpack but put in a cool place until perfectly thawed out. If they should dry in transit until they become shriveled up bury the roots, trunk and branches completely for several days before planting and the moisture in the soil will revive them.

- ACER *dasycarpum*** [SILVER MAPLE] 60-80 ft.  
Quick growing, graceful. Leaves silvery underneath. Clear yellow Autumn coloring.
- dasycarpum weiri*** [WIER CUTLEAF MAPLE] 60-80 ft.  
Graceful drooping tree.
- negundo*** [BOX ELDER] 60 ft.  
Good for dry barren places. Very rapid grower.
- platanoides*** [NORWAY MAPLE] 50-75 ft.  
Retains its green leaves till late Autumn then turns rich yellow.
- platanoides schwedleri*** [SCHWEDLER MAPLE] 40-60 ft.  
Valuable as a specimen tree. The reddish bronze-purple leaves make it attractive on the lawn.
- rubrum*** [RED OR SCARLET MAPLE] 50-75 ft.  
Brilliant red Autumn coloring.
- saccharum*** [SUGAR MAPLE] 50-75 ft.  
Best planted in the Spring. Has rich yellow Autumn coloring.
- AILANTHUS *glandulosa*** [TREE OF HEAVEN] 50-60 ft.  
Succeeds under the most adverse city conditions. Grows rapidly.
- AESCULUS *hippocastanum*** [HORSE CHESTNUT] 60-75 ft.  
Forms a broad rounded pyramid. Flowers white. A valuable lawn tree.
- ARALIA *spinosa*** [HERCULES CLUB] 18-20 ft.  
Useful for tropical effects. White flowers, July. Dark purple berries follow.
- BETULA *alba*** [EUROPEAN WHITE BIRCH] 30-50 ft.  
White bark, effective when grouped against dark green background. Very graceful.
- alba laciniata*** [WEeping CUTLEAF BIRCH] 30-40 ft.  
A graceful specimen tree for the lawn.
- CATALPA *bungei*** [UMBRELLA CATALPA] 10-15 ft.  
For formal planting.
- speciosa*** [WESTERN CATALPA] 30-35 ft.  
Large light green leaves, showy white flowers followed by long seed pods.
- CERCIS *canadensis*** [REDBUD] 12-15 ft.  
Rosy-pink, April. Very effective when planted with white dogwood.
- GINKGO *biloba*** [MAIDENHAIR TREE] 50-75 ft.  
Picturesque, interesting, quite distinct. Leaves shaped like Maidenhair fern.
- LIRIODENDRON *tulipifera*** [TULIP TREE] 60-80 ft.  
A quick grower. Yellow tulip-like flowers are produced in June. Prefers moist places.
- MAGNOLIA *glanca*** [SWEET BAY] 15-20 ft.  
Delightful creamy flowers in May. Glaucous leaves nearly evergreen. Prefers moist location.

- MALUS *floribunda*** [JAPANESE FLOWERING CRAB] 12-15 ft.  
Literally covered with pink buds and white flowers in Spring. Yellow fruits.
- ioenis plena*** [BECHTOL CRAB] 10-15 ft.  
Large double pure pink fragrant flowers.
- purpurea*** [PURPLE CRAB] 12-15 ft.  
Reddish purple flowers. Open growth.
- spectabilis*** [SNOWY CRAB] 15-18 ft.  
Large fragrant bright pink flowers.
- MORUS *alba pendula*** [TEA'S WEEPING MULBERRY] 8-10 ft.  
A graceful hardy weeping tree. Much planted on lawns.
- PLATANUS *orientalis*** [EUROPEAN PLANE TREE] 70-80 ft.  
A good tree for street use. Quick grower, stands city conditons.
- POPULUS *bolleana*** [BOLLEANA POPLAR] 50-60 ft.  
Similar in growth to the Lombardy Poplar. Grows quickly.
- engenei*** [MONOLIFERA] [CAROLINA POPLAR] 75-90 ft.  
Rapid grower, succeeds in dry places. Spreading roots.
- nigra italica*** [LOMBARDY POPLAR] 60-80 ft.  
Tall spire-like character. Is valued for screens and architectural effects. Grows quickly and retains its lower branches.
- simoni*** [SIMON POPLAR] 25-30 ft.  
Hardy small tree. Good foliage.
- QUERCUS *coccinea*** [SCARLET OAK] 75-90 ft.  
Most striking Autumn colors. Tall stately grower, deeply cut leaves. Succeeds in dry places.
- palustris*** [PIN OAK] 75-90 ft.  
A good tree for the street or avenue. Good autumn effects.
- rubra*** [RED OAK] 75-90 ft.  
Rich autumn coloring in greens and reds.
- SALIX *blanda*** [WISCONSIN WEEPING WILLOW] 40-50 ft.  
Pendulous branches. A beautiful tree.
- discolor*** [PUSSY WILLOW] 15-20 ft.  
A small tree or shrub. Very desirable for Spring effects.
- pentandra*** [LAUREL LEAF WILLOW] 20-30 ft.  
One of the best ornamental trees for foliage effects.
- vitellina*** [GOLDEN WILLOW] 25-30 ft.  
Valuable for winter effect, bark being bright golden yellow.
- SORBUS *aucuparia*** [EUROPEAN MOUNTAIN ASH] 25-30 ft.  
Valuable tree for small lawn. The conspicuous orange-scarlet berries are quite striking.
- ULMUS *americana*** [AMERICAN ELM] 80-100 ft.  
Rapid in growth this typical American tree soon assumes regal proportions. Adaptable but best in moist places.
- compestris*** [ENGLISH ELM] 100 ft.  
Develops a broad round head.
- glabra*** [SCOTCH ELM] 80-100 ft.  
A large handsome tree with wide spreading and somewhat drooping branches.

Good  
Honest  
Salesman  
Always  
Wanted  
For  
Unoccupied  
Territories

## FLOWERING SHRUBS

We have in describing the varieties of flowering shrubs, mentioned the color of blooms and extreme height each shrub will attain. This, we hope will aid you in selecting varieties and properly placing them when planting.

We wish you to remember that when planting shrubs, it is best to prune the branches back to one-half the length and that all holes should be made large enough to spread the roots out in a natural way. Press the fine, mellow soil about the roots and leave a shallow depression about the plant. Do not hill up when planting any tree or plant but leave a slight depression that they may get the benefit of the rain-fall. The top soil should be kept loose to a depth of two or three inches. All shrubs should be pruned immediately after flowering, if they are pruned at all.

**ACANTHOPAHX** *pentapylum* [FIVE LEAF ARALIA] 7-8 ft.

Graceful arching habit, bright green foliage. Flowers yellow. June.

**ALTHEA** [see Hibiscus]

**AMORPHA** *fruticosa* [INDIGO BUSH] 8-10 ft.

Deep purple flowers. Vigorous grower. June.

**AMYGDALUS** *persica* [PRUNUS] [FLOWERING PEACH] 8-10 ft.

Decorative, double flowering. Blooms before leaves appear. Colors red, pink or white.

**AZALEA** *mollis* [CHINESE AZALEA] 3 ft.

Large showy flowers in shades of orange and red. May, June. Likes the sun.

*nudiflora* [PINXTERBLOOM] 6-8 ft.

Sweet scented pink flowers in May. Prefers moist, slightly shaded place.

**BENZOIN** *aestivale* [SPICEBUSH] 6-10 ft.

Bright yellow flowers in early Spring before the leaves appear. Bright scarlet berries in the fall. Leaves turn to yellow in Autumn.

**BERBERIS** *thunbergi* [JAPANESE BARBERRY] 4-5 ft.

A splendid low hedge plant or for massing. Brilliant autumn coloring, scarlet berries.

*atropurpurea* [REDLEAF JAPANESE BARBERRY]

A new form with bright reddish purple foliage, should be planted in sun for best color.

*minor* [BOX BARBERRY] 2-3 ft.

A dwarf compact Japanese barberry. Used effectively as a small trimmed edging.

**BUDDLEIA** [BUTTERFLY BUSH] 5-6 ft.

Very effective with gray green foliage and deep lilac flowers. Likes the sun. June-September.

**CALYCANTHUS** *floridus* [COMMON SWEET SHRUB] 4-5 ft.

Reddish-brown flowers, June-September. Spicy fragrance, good deep green foliage.

**CARAGANA** *arborescens* [SIBERIAN PEATREE] 10-12 ft.

Yellow pea shaped flowers, May-June. Does best in an open well-drained place.

**CLETHRA** *alnifolia* [SUMMER SWEET] 4-5 ft.

Spikes of fragrant flowers, July-September. Prefers moist shady places. Good for massing.

**CORNUS** *alba* [SIBERICA] [CORAL DOGWOOD] 8-10 ft.

Bright red bark. Porcelain-blue fruits. Quick grower, useful for winter effect.

*elegantissima* [SILVERBLITCH DOGWOOD] 5-6 ft.

Has attractive silver and green leaves and reddish bark. Good shrubby habit.

*florida* [WHITE FLOWERING DOGWOOD] 15-25 ft.

Among the best of all native spring flowering small trees. Bright red berries in fall.

*paniculata* [GRAY DOGWOOD] 6-10 ft.

A free flowering shrub with gray branches. Flowers white in panicle-like clusters. Fruit white on deep red stems.

*rubra* [RED FLOWERING DOGWOOD] 15-20 ft.

The pink flowers are more persistent than the white. Berries similar to white type.

*spaethi* [SPAETH DOGWOOD] 6-8 ft.

Large leaves margined yellow.

*stolonifera* [RED OSIER DOGWOOD] 7-8 ft.

Spreading habit, red bark, white fruits. Grows vigorously, very adaptable.

## BERBERRIS THUNBERGI or BARBERRY



The most desirable, the most graceful, attractive and pleasing plant for hedge purposes under all conditions except for screening purposes, is the Japanese Barberry, botanically known as *Barberis Thunbergi*. This plant should be left untrimmed. It only attains a height of three to four feet but is graceful at every stage of growth and in the autumn when the frost comes, the autumn coloring of brilliant crimson with shades of orange is beautiful indeed.

**CORYLUS** *americana* [AMERICAN HAZELNUT] 4-8 ft.

A vigorous shrub with numerous upright branches.

**COTONEASTER** *divaricata* [SPREADING COTONEASTER] 6 ft.

Upright growth to six feet. Leaves green turning crimson in fall. Fruits bright red in September. Desirable for rich autumn coloring. Thrives in well-drained and sunny situations.

**CRATAGEUS** *coccinea* [THICKET HAWTHORNE] 10-12 ft.

Shrubby habit, long curved spires, oval shaped shiny leaves. Large white flowers, full red fruits. Makes good hedge or single specimen.

*oxycantha* [ENGLISH HAWTHORN] 12-15 ft.

Leaves deep lustrous green fading with tones of yellow and red. Flowers single white, fruit scarlet. May.

**CYDONIA** *japonica* [FLOWERING QUINCE] 4-5 ft.

Very early in Spring this shrub is completely covered with dazzling scarlet flowers. Makes a vigorous and defensive hedge.

**DEUTZIA** *gracilis* [SLENDER DEUTZIA] 3 ft.

Profuse bloomer, pure white flowers. May.

*lemoinei* [LEMOINE DEUTZIA] 4-5 ft.

Large white flowers. Very graceful shrub. June.

*Pride of Rochester* 6-8 ft.

Vigorous grower, large double flowers tinged with pink. Early June.

**ELAEGNUS** *angustifolia* [RUSSIAN OLIVE] 15-18 ft.

Silver-gray leaves and branchlets, orange berries. Good for massing. Loves the sun.

**EUONYMUS** *alatus* [WINGED EUONYMUS] 6-8 ft.

Interesting corky bark. Warm crimson autumn coloring. Makes fine specimen shrub.

*europaeus* [EUROPEAN BURNING BUSH] 12-14 ft.

Flowers yellowish in nodding clusters expanding in Spring. Fruits rose-pink.

**EXOCHORDA** *grandiflora* [PEARL BUSH] 6-9 ft.

Dazzling white flowers. May. Improved by annual pruning. Prefers moist soil.



## GOLDEN BELL—FORSYTHIA



Few, if any, of the spring flowering shrubs can surpass the brilliancy or beauty of the Forsythia. Both grace and beauty are combined in all their attributes. The brightness of the yellow blossoms is like sunshine in its noon-day glory and illuminates the dense flower-laden branches with subtle beauty. Do not neglect them; your garden is incomplete without these flowers, which bloom before any other plants.

**FORSYTHIA fortunei** [FORTUNE GOLDEN BELL] 7-8 ft.

Good bushy habit, arching branches. Flowers yellow, April.

**spectabilis** [SHOWY BORDER GOLDEN BELL] 6-8 ft.

Most profuse of all the Forsythias. Large rich golden yellow flowers. Bushy habit. April.

**suspensa** [WEeping GOLDEN BELL] 4-6 ft.

Graceful drooping habit. Excellent for massing or hanging over retaining walls. April.

**HAMAMELIS virginiana** [WITCH HAZEL] 10-12 ft.

Yellow ribbon-like flowers in October-November. Good foliage. Best in moist half shade.

**HIBISCUS syriacus** [ALTHEA] [ROSE OF SHARON] 10-12 ft.

Rather formal in outline. Compact upright habit. Flowers in August. Colors red, white, purple and pink, both single and double. Can also be had in tree form. See price list.

**HYDRANGEA arborescens grandiflora** [SNOW HILL HYDRANGEA] 4-5 ft.

Large heads of pure white flowers. Best when pruned severely early Spring. August and September.

**paniculati grandiflora** ["PEEGEE" HYDRANGEA] 4-8 ft.

Very showy blooms in August, September. White flowers turning to bronze on exposed sides. Prune severely each spring.

**Tree Form.**

Same as the bush "Peegee" but trimmed to a tree form. These trees have heads about three to four feet from ground.

**HYPERICUM densiflorum** [ST. JOHN SWORT] 4-5 ft.

Bright yellow flowers, July-September. Very free flowering.

**ILEX verticillata** [BLACK ALDER] 6-8 ft.

Valued for its bright red berries in the fall and winter.

**KERRIA japonica flore pleno** [DOUBLE JAPANESE KERRIA] 4-5 ft.

Desirable double flowering form. Blooms profusely. Double yellow. July.

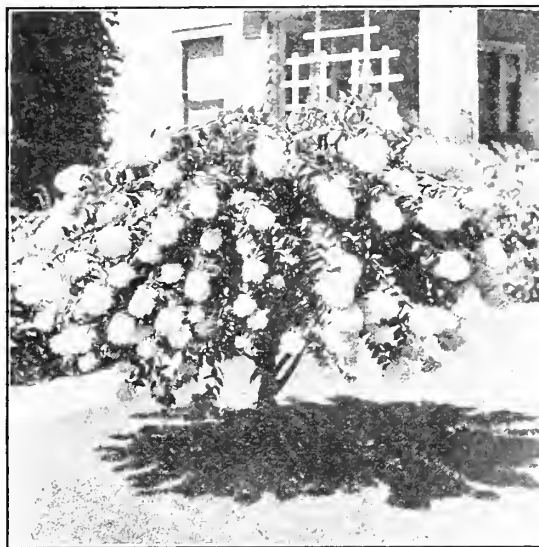
**LESPEDEZA formosa** [PURPLE BUSH CLOVER] 3-4 ft.

An attractive shrub. Rosy purple flowers. Conspicuous in September.

**LIGUSTRUM amurense** [AMUR PRIVET] 14-15 ft.

Half-evergreen, very hardy. One of the most desirable hedge plants. Stands shearing.

## HYDRANGEAS



Hydrangeas have ranked among the most popular garden plants for many years because they are free flowering, hardy and bloom over a long period. They are admirably adapted for border planting either as specimens or in masses and are the most satisfactory and desirable of all shrubs for planting about summer homes and resorts.

**ibolium** [IBOLIUM PRIVET] 9-10 ft.

One of the most successful privets for the northern states. Leaves are glossy and the plant is as hardy as the Amur River. Erectly branching habit and quick development.

**ibota** [IBOTA PRIVET] 9-10 ft.

Good dense habit. Very hardy. Can be sheared.

**nanum compactum** [LODENSE PRIVET] 2-3 ft.

This new dwarf variety grows very dwarf and compact. Fine for borders.

**ovalifolium** [CALIFORNIA PRIVET] 9-10 ft.

Compact upright habit. Leaves dark green and glossy. Very popular but not hardy north of the Ohio river.

**ovaliformium aureum** [GOLDEN PRIVET] 8-9 ft.

Slow grower. Good color. Valuable for contrast.

**regelianum** [REGEL PRIVET] 5-6 ft.

Makes a splendid low dense hedge. Also very desirable for shrubbery or as a foundation planting.

**vulgare** [EUROPEAN PRIVET] 10-12 ft.

Good for hedges. Clusters of black berries follow the bloom and adhere to the shrub all winter.

**LONICERA bella albida** [WHITE BELL HONEYSUCKLE] 8-9 ft.

Vigorous grower. Upright habit. Fragrant white flowers produced in May-June, followed by long clusters of red berries in July and August.

**fragrantissima** [WINTER HONEYSUCKLE] 6-8 ft.

Very fragrant small flowers which appear before the leaves. Foliage almost Evergreen. April-May.

**morrowi** [MORROW HONEYSUCKLE] 7-8 ft.

Spreading habit, yellow flowers. May-June. Red fruits, good bluish-green foliage. Most desirable.

**tartarica** [TARTARIAN HONEYSUCKLE] 9-10 ft.

Flowers and fruit freely produced. A most adaptable shrub. In colors of red, pink and white.

**PHILADELPHUS avalanche** [AVALANCHE MOCK ORANGE] 3-4 ft.

Graceful arching habit. Blooms profusely in May-June. Creamy white flowers. Very fragrant.

**coronarius** [SWEET MOCK ORANGE] 9-10 ft.

Vigorous grower. Fragrant creamy white flowers are freely produced in May-June.

**coronarius aurea** [GOLDEN LEAF MOCK ORANGE] 4-5 ft.

Dwarf habit. Golden leaves.

**lemoinei** [LEMOINE MOCK ORANGE] 4-5 ft.

Compact habit. Fragrant semi-double flowers along slender branches. Blooms in May.

## PHILADELPHUS {Mock Orange}



Among the grandest of all shrubs that add beauty, grace and blossom to our gardens, are the Mock Oranges. They are hardy plants with flowers of a fragrance so rich and sweet that they are beloved by all. Their blooms, profusely borne in the summer, cover the branches like a mantle of snow.

### *virginalis* [VIRGINAL MOCK ORANGE] 7-8 ft.

Beautiful semi-double flowers produced intermittently all summer. The flowers are sweetly scented. Has a long blooming season. White, May-June.

### PHYSOCARPUS *opulifolius aurea* [GOLDENLEAF NINEBARK] 9-10 ft.

Golden leaves turning yellow to bronze.

### *opulifolius* [SPIREA] [NINEBARK] 9-10 ft.

Creamy white flowers in June. Good vigorous shrub. Good for shade.

### PRUNUS *cesasifera pissardi* [PURPLELEAF PLUM] 12-15 ft.

Literally covered with a mass of small white single flowers in May. Prune each year for best color effect.

### *glandulosa sinensis* [DOUBLE WHITE FLOWERING ALMOND] 4 ft.

A branching shrub with dark green leaves. Flowers double white borne in great profusion in early Spring. An old time favorite.

### *glandulosa albiplena* [DOUBLE PINK FLOWERING ALMOND] 4 ft.

Similar to P. Sinensis but with rose colored flowers.

### [NEWPORT PURPLE LEAF PLUM] 15-20 ft.

A new introduction of value. Large deep purple foliage, rapid growing habit and extreme hardiness.

### *persica* [AMYDALUS] [FLOWERING PEACH] 8-10 ft.

Double flowers. Red or pink.

### *shirotae* [MT. FUGI CHERRY] 12-15 ft.

Double pure white flowers blooming in April or May. Very beautiful.

### *sieboldi* [SIEBOLD CHERRY] 12-15 ft.

Double pink flowers in April or May.

### *triloba plena* [DOUBLE FLOWERING PLUM] 7-8 ft.

Charming in Spring before the leaves appear when the entire tree is covered with a fleecy cloud of very double light pink blossoms. April-May.

### RHAMNUS *cathartica* [COMMON BUCKTHORN] 9-10 ft.

Dark green leaves. Valuable shrub for background. Hardy.

### *frangula* [GLOSSY BUCKTHORN] 6-10 ft.

Leaves dark green fading tone of yellow, orange and red. Berries change from red to black in September.

### RHODOTYPOS *kerriodes* [JETBEAD] 4-5 ft.

Fresh green foliage, pure white flowers in May-June. Shining black bead-like berries all winter.

### RHUS *copallina* [SHINING SUMAC] 12-13 ft.

Showy crimson fruits, handsome foliage, good autumn coloring. Succeeds in poor soil.

### *glabra* [SMOOTH SUMAC] 10-12 ft.

Crimson fruits in bunches. Rich autumn coloring. Thrives in poor soil. Has bluish branches.

### *lacinata* [CUTLEAF SMOOTH SUMAC] 4-5 ft.

Delicately cut-leaves. Grows slowly. Striking crimson early autumn coloring.

### *typhina* [STAGHORN SUMAC] 15-18 ft.

Picturesque habit, brilliant autumn effect. Useful for park and general landscape planting.

### *typhina laciniata* [CUTLEAF STAGHORN SUMAC] 14-15 ft.

Leaves finely cut, giving attractive feathery appearance. Brilliant in Autumn.

### RIBES *alpinum* [MOUNTAIN CURRANT] 4 ft.

A dense shrub valuable to plant as an undergrowth and in shady places.

### *aureum* [YELLOW FLOWERING CURRANT] 6-8 ft.

Very fragrant yellow flowers in early Spring followed by edible black fruit.

### ROBINIA *bispida* [ROSE-ACACIA] 2-3 ft.

Small shrub blooming in June and more or less throughout the season with loose nodding racemes of very showy rose colored flowers.

### SAMBUSCUS *acutiloba* [CUTLEAF AMERICAN ELDER] 8-9 ft.

Leaves finely cut. Similar flowers and fruit to *S. canadensis*. Distinct, desirable shrub.

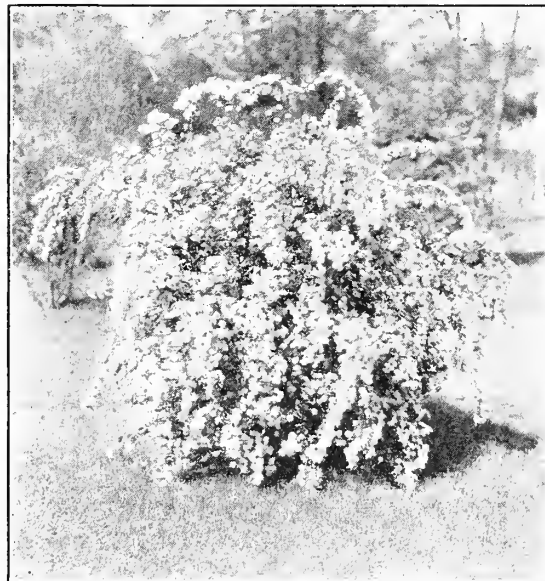
### *canadensis* [AMERICAN ELDER] 8-9 ft.

Fragrant flowers, June-July followed by black fruits enjoyed by birds. Fine for swampy places.

### *nigra aurea* [GOLDEN-LEAVED ELDER] 8-10 ft.

Fast growing, useful in large groupings and for screening purposes. The color is retained throughout the summer. Valuable for contrast.

## SPIREA VAN HOUTTEI



It is a well known fact that the Spirea Van Houttei is the most popular and largest selling shrub known. As you will see by the illustration, it is a graceful shrub with numerous arching branches bearing blooms of white, produced in a wonderful galaxy of clusters along the dense flower laden branches in early May. The Spirea have won and hold a popularity for hardiness that is unexcelled and this is true of all other Spireas as well as the Van Houttei.



**SPIRAEA *Anthony waterer*** [WATERER SPIREA] 3 ft.

Deep rose pink and very free flowering all summer. A compact shrub and valuable border plant.

***billiardi*** [BILLIARD SPIREA] 5-6 ft.

Bright pink puffy flowers, spikes sometimes eight inches long in July-October. Valuable for dry places.

***douglasii*** [DOUGLAS SPIREA] 5-7 ft.

Flowers deep pink in long dense panicles. Very showy and hardy. July-August.

***froebeli*** [FROEBEL SPIREA] 3 ft.

Similar to the Anthony Waterer Spirea, but more vigorous and the flowers a lighter shade of pink. July.

***japonica*** [COLLOSA ALBA] [JAPANESE SPIREA] 3 ft.

Flowers pure white in flat-topped clusters. Very free flowering. June-July.

***prunifolia*** [BRIDAL WREATH] 7-8 ft.

Small, double white flowers borne close to branches making long, snow-white gardens. May. Free flowering, handsome dark green foliage turning to orange in autumn.

***thunbergii*** [THUNBERG SPIREA] 4-5 ft.

Slender arching branches clothed with pure white flowers in April, May. Feathery light green leaves. Good fall coloring.

***van houttei*** [VAN HOUTEI] 8-9 ft.

Extremely free flowering and very adaptable. Graceful habit. Flowers white. May-June. The most popular shrub

**STEPHANANDRA *flexuosa*** [CUTLEAF STEPHANANDRA] 5-6 ft.

Graceful, compact habit. Handsome foliage similar to small maple leaf, turning to brilliant tones of yellow red and purple in Autumn. Flowers white in soft feathery racemes in June.

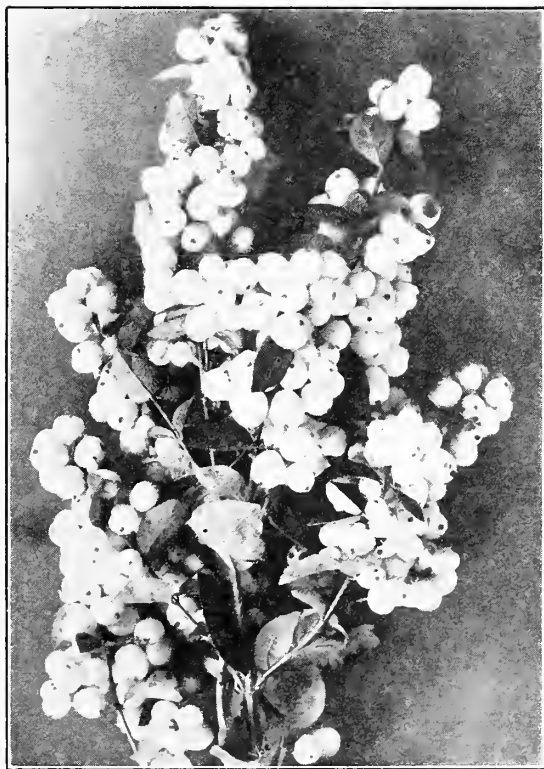
**SYMPHORICARPOS *racemosus*** [WHITE SNOWBERRY] 4-5 ft.

Best in half shady moist location. Large white berries in September.

***vulgaris*** [CORALBERRY] 4-5 ft.

Good for dry, shady places. The berries persist throughout the winter.

## SNOWBERRY



The cut above is the Snowberry, which is unexcelled for planting in shady places. Another variety called the Coral Berry has red berries. These varieties should be used more freely for planting in the shade.

## SYRINGA {Lilacs}



These glorious old-time flowers are like a ray of sunshine that dispell clouds and mists. Their fragrant blossoms are among the garden's choicest gifts and they impart a radiance to the home. Even the commonest varieties you have always known are beautiful and some of the new French named, single and double, compete in beauty with any flower that you can name. There are many varieties.

**SYRINGA *chinensis*** [ROTHAMAGENSIS] [CHINESE LILAC] 8-9 ft.

Slender branches, graceful. Violet flowers in May. Free flowering.

***josikea*** [HUNGARIAN LILAC] 9-10 ft.

Rosy-lilac flowers. June. Rather loose open habit.

***persica*** [PERSIAN LILAC] 9-10 ft.

Blooms freely. Rich lilac color. May-June.

***persica alba*** [WHITE PERSIAN LILAC] 9-10 ft.

Flowers white similar in habit and time of flowering to *S. persica*.

***villosa*** [LATE LILAC] 7-8 ft.

Pale rosy-lilac. June.

***vulgaris*** [COMMON PURPLE LILAC] 12-15 ft.

The popular old-fashioned lilac. May.

***vulgaris alba*** [COMMON WHITE LILAC] 10-12 ft.

Same as the purple but white flowers. May.

### NAMED LILACS

***Double Varieties:***

ALPHONSE LAVALLE, light purple. May. 6-8 ft.

CHARLES JOLY, dark purple-red. May. 6-8 ft.

MME. CASIMER PERIER, cream, fragrant. May. 6-8 ft.

PRES. GREVY, dark blue. May. 6-8 ft.

BELLE DE NANCY, satiny pink. May. 6-8 ft.

***Single Varieties:***

CONGO, dark purplish-red. May. 6-8 ft.

MARIE LE GRAYE, white. May. 6-8 ft.

RUBRA DE MARLEY, light red. May. 6-8 ft.

**TAMARIX *africana*** [AFRICAN TAMARIX] 12-14 ft.

Feathery foliage, gray-green. Pink bloom. April-May.

***pentandra*** [FIVESTAMEN TAMARIX] 6-12 ft.

A superior variety having purplish branches and bluish leaves. It bears large panicles of pink flowers in August-September.

**VIBURNUM carlesi** [FRAGRANT VIBURNUM] 4-5 ft.

A beautiful variety. Flowers are pinkish white and heavily laden with a spicy fragrance. Blooms May and June.

**dentatum** [ARROW WOOD] 10-12 ft.

White flowers, May-June. Berries blue-black; autumn coloring purple and red. Thrives in wet soil.

**lantana** [WAYFARING TREE] 15-18 ft.

White, May-June. Handsome dark green wrinkled leaves. Red berries changing to black. Vigorous grower.

**lento** [NANNYBERRY] 12-18 ft.

White, May-June. Handsome foliage, good autumn color, blue-black fruits. Splendid for massing.

**opulus** [EUROPEAN CRANBERRY] 8-9 ft.

Flowers white in flat topped clusters in late spring and early summer. Berries scarlet, persisting all winter.

**opulis sterilis** [COMMON SNOWBALL] 9-10 ft.

Has showy round heads of white flowers in May-June.

**tomentosum plicatum** [JAPANESE SNOWBALL] 7-8 ft.

Large flower clusters three to four in. in diameter of creamy white. June.

## WEIGELIA



The choice blooms which decorate the branches of the Weigelia late in spring and early in summer are beautiful indeed and the profusion of the flowers and the luxuriance of their setting make a picture never to be forgotten. All the varieties are hardy and of easy culture. Very few other plants will give such universal satisfaction or such admirable results.

**WEIGELA Eva Rathke** 5-7 ft.

Rich reddish-purple flowers in June-August. Free bloomer.

**bendersoni** [HENDERSON WEIGELA] 10 ft.

A very strong growing bush bearing profuse flowers of dark pink in early June.

**rosea** [PINK WEIGELA] 8 ft.

Flowers rose colored, large and showy. Produced in great profusion. June.

**rosea nana variegata** [DWARF VARIEGATED WEIGELA] 5 ft.

Of dwarf habit, silvery leaves variegated. Flowers delicate rose pink. One of the best dwarf variegated-leaved shrubs. June.

## HEDGE PLANTS

*The hedge being a part of the garden and grounds it is in every way more desirable used as a screen or border than an artificial fence. As a general rule, plant them low, two to three inches deeper than they stood in the nursery row, so that the branches from the main stem apparently spring from the ground and in this way a solid hedge is made.*

**BERBERRIS Thumbergi** [JAPANESE BARBERRY] which is described on page 12 of this catalog, is the best variety of plants to use for this purpose. This hedge is the most popular of any and should be left growing untrimmed. It will attain a height of three to four feet. Very graceful and beautiful at every stage and especially so in the fall when the autumn coloring comes on, it being a brilliant crimson at that time with shades of orange.

**LIGISTRUM amurense** [AMOR RIVER] this privet which is a native of the wind-swept plains of Manchuria, is absolutely hardy in any location in this country. Its growth is similar to the California Privet but the leaves are not so shiny. It can be trimmed to any form and is one of the very best varieties to use.

**ibolium** [IBOLIUM PRIVET] the most successful privet for northern states. The leaves have the same dark glossy appearance as the California Privet while the plant is as hardy as Amoor or Ibota Privets. It has an erect branching habit and quick substantial development.

**ibota** [IBOTA PRIVET] the Ibota is a tall growing and spreading privet which can be sheared to any shape. The leaves are a grey-green in color but this variety is also hardy like the Amoor River and can be planted with perfect satisfaction in the north.

**nana compacta** [LODENSE PRIVET] this is a dwarf, compact growing sort, very useful as a border for drives and walks and exceptionally fine where a low border is needed. It can be sheared and is perfectly hardy.

**ovalifolium** [CALIFORNIA PRIVET] of all hedges, one of the most popular is the California Privet which is of unusual beauty and value. Unfortunately, it is not hardy north of the Ohio river.

## CLIMBING VINES

**AMPELOPSIS quinquefolia** [VIRGINIA CREEPER] 30-50 ft.

Valuable for rich fiery autumn coloring. Quick growing.

**tricuspidata** [JAPANESE CREEPER] 40-50 ft.

The well known Boston Ivy. Brilliant autumn coloring. Self clinging vine.

**ARISTOLOCHIA sipho** [DUTCHMANS PIPE] 30-50 ft.

Large leaves. Grows rapidly.

**BIGNONIA radicans** [TRUMPET VINE] 20-30 ft.

Large showy trumpet shaped flowers scarlet and orange. July.

**CELASTRUS scandens** [AMERICAN BITTERSWEET] 20-25 ft.

Orange and red berries that retain color when cut and dried.

**CLEMATIS henryi** [HENRY CLEMATIS] 10-15 ft.

A large flowering Clematis. Flowers creamy white.

**Mme. Edouard Andre** 10-15 ft.

An extra fine hybrid with violet-red flowers.

**Jackmani** [JACKMAN CLEMATIS] 10-15 ft.

Large deep purple flowers. Useful for covering lattice work.

**paniculata** [SWEET AUTUMN CLEMATIS]

A vigorous hardy climber. Flowers white literally covering the upper portions of the vine late summer and early fall.

**HEDERA helix** [ENGLISH IVY] 25-50 ft.

Evergreen, good ground cover. A self clinging vine. Best on north side or protected from hot sun.

**LONICERA japonica balliana** [HALL JAPAN HONEYSUCKLE] 15-25 ft.

Flowers white changing to yellow. Deliciously fragrant borne in profusion all summer and in autumn. One of the best.

**sempervirens** [TRUMPET HONEYSUCKLE] 15-20 ft.

Bright scarlet showy flowers. July-September. Quick growing.

**LYCIUM chinense** [CHINESE MATRIMONY VINE] 12-15 ft.

A hardy vine. Flowers small, pink and purple from June to September.

**POLYGONUM chinense** [CHINESE FLEECEVINE] 25-35 ft.

Vigorous growing vine covered during early summer and autumn with numerous small white flowers.

**WISTERIA anberti** [CHINESE WISTERIA] 40-50 ft.

Very showy and desirable. Purplish flowers in May.

**sinensis alba** [WHITE CHINESE WISTERIA] 40-50 ft.

A white flowered form of the W. sinensis.

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*"Of all the flowers methinks the rose is best"*  
Beaumont and Fletcher.

### Autumn Rose Care

Next year's roses will be benefited by proper care of the bushes this autumn.

#### CLEAN UP

Collect and burn dead leaves.

Cut off and destroy dead wood and diseased portions of the plants.

Shorten long and unkempt stems. Stake very tall canes to prevent chaffing.

Tie all climbers firmly unless they are to be taken down.

#### SPRAY

Use fungicides on both plants and soil to reduce likelihood of disease next year.

Dusting is not so good at this season.

Good sprays for this purpose are: Dry Lime-Sulfur, manufactured by The Sherwin-Williams Co., Cleveland, Ohio. Bordeaux Mixture, Pyrox or similar sprays obtainable at seed-stores. Semesan spray, manufactured by the E. I. du Pont de Nemours Co., Wilmington, Del. Uspulun manufactured by The Bayer Co., New York City.

#### WINTER PROTECTION

Hill up Hybrid Perpetuals with earth and tie the canes firmly to supports.

Hill up Teas and Hybrid Teas and as soon as the ground has frozen, put strawy fresh manure between the hills and cover with leaves, straw, evergreen boughs, or other light protecting material.

Take Climbers down from their supports and bury the canes in soil, or cover them with some waterproof material and leaves.

#### PLANTING

Secure and plant (or store) next year's roses now. If you think it too risky to plant, the roses should be bought now and buried deeply in a dry part of the garden until early next spring.

## ROSES

### EVERBLOOMING OR HYBRID TEA, TEA AND PERNETIANA ROSES

Two Year No. 1 Plants

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**COLUMBIA**, H. T.—Rose pink flowers very large and double.

**DUCHESS OF WELLINGTON**, H. T.—Flowers intense saffron yellow.

**ETOILE DE FRANCE**, H. T.—Intense brilliant crimson flowers; extra large, double, fragrant; buds larger, pointed. Vigorous; very fine bloomer.

**GENERAL McARTHUR**, H. T.—Glowing crimson-scarlet flowers, fragrant. Vigorous.

**GOLDEN EMBLEM**, H. T.—Golden yellow flowers. Vigorous.

**GRUSS AN TEPLITZ**, H. T.—Bright, crimson flowers. Vigorous; free bloomer.

**HOOSIER BEAUTY**, H. T.—Glowing crimson flowers. One of the richest colored roses, large, deliciously sweet-scented.

**JONKHEER J. L. MOCK**, H. T.—Flowers carmine on the outside, lovely soft pink on inside.

**KAISERIN AUGUSTA VICTORIA**, H. T.—Deep, full, white flowers shading to lemon. Fragrant.

**KILLARNEY**, H. T.—Flowers pink.

**KILLARNEY**, H. T.—Flowers pure white. Buds long and pointed. Vigorous grower.

**LADY HILLINGTON**, H. T.—Deep apricot-yellow flowers shading to orange.

**LOS ANGELES**, H. T.—Flowers pale pink and coral shaded with gold. Fragrant.

**MME. ALEXANDRE DREUX**, Per.—Buds long, orange-yellow followed by large golden yellow blooms of the cactus type. Vigorous grower.

**MME. BUTTERFLY**, H. T.—Flowers light pink tinted with gold at base of petals of exquisite form and richly perfumed.

**MME. CAROLINE TESTOUT**, H. T.—Flowers clear rich pink, large and full. Vigorous.

**MME. EDOURD HERRIOT**, Per.—Flowers medium size, semi-double, beautifully colored coral-red shaded with yellow and bright rosy scarlet. One of the most brilliantly colored roses.

**MISS LOLITA ARMOUR**, H. T.—Flowers coral-red with coppery red tinge, double, cupped and fragrant.

**MRS. AARON WARD**, H. T.—Delightful little buds of golden buff opening to fully double flowers of gold and pink. Fragrant. The best variety for boutonnières.

**OPHELIA**, H. T.—Salmon flesh flowers with shading of yellow. Free bloomer. Fragrant.

**RADIANCE**, H. T.—Flowers rosy carmine and pink. Very fragrant. The most popular Hybrid Tea pink rose.

**RED RADIANCE**, H. T.—A splendid rose bearing big globular flowers of deep rose red. Free bloomer.

**SOUVENIR CLAUDIUS DE PERNET**, Per.—Sunflower-yellow blooms, which do not fade.

**SUNBURST**, H. T.—Fine yellow blooms suffused with orange at center. Fragrant and very beautiful.

### HYBRID PERPETUAL ROSES

Two Year No. 1 Plants

**CLIO**, H. P.—Flesh colored flowers shaded pink. Large size and fine form. A very choice variety. Should be disbudded to obtain best results as it tends to over bloom.

**FRAU KARL DRUSCHKE**, H. P.—Pinkish buds followed by snow-white flowers. This is the finest of all white roses but is not fragrant. Vigorous grower four to ten feet. Prune severely and disbud the clusters fully one-half to secure best results. This rose is sometimes called the White American Beauty.

**GENERAL JACQUEMINOT**, H. P.—Buds of scarlet-crimson followed by clear red flowers, fragrant. Vigorous grower three to six feet.

**MRS. JOHN LAING**, H. P.—Soft pink blooms large full and fragrant. One of the best Hybrid Perpetuals.

**PAUL NEYRON**, H. P.—Deep rose, fragrant, blooms opening flat. Blooms of large size when well grown.

**ULRICH BRUNNER**, H. P.—Rich, red, fragrant flowers. A well known sort that is deservedly popular.

## *"The Golden Rose of China"*

### *Rosa Hugonis*

Read what J. Horace McFarland, editor of *The American Rose Annual*, says in part of the *Rosa Hugonis*.

"If you would have roses in May, look beyond and above the Hybrid Teas and you will find many Shrub Roses will form garden adornments, not completely appreciated because we have gone after the lower growing and far less vigorous Teas and Hybrid Teas and it is among these Shrub Roses the earliest flowers come and give us

### *Roses in May*

"The first of these that blooms is the 'Golden Rose of China' altho the proper common name is simply *Hugonis* Rose.

"The *Hugonis* Rose is fully as vigorous as the *Spirea Van Houttei* and if left alone for several years will make the same sort of graceful plant. It will come to six or seven feet in height as time goes on and if the pruning shears are applied as they should be, will form a most desirable adornment for a corner where it can have a spread of six or eight feet in both directions and where its height is no objection.

"So placed it will show the planter as soon as it begins to be vigorous most curious reddish shoots thickly covered with fine spines. When leaves break these will be found to be small and compound and light green and agreeable especially in contrast with the reddish shoots I have mentioned.

"Then sometime in May over the central states this plant suddenly becomes bathed over night in a golden mist. It will have its clear yellow flowers from one and a half to two inches in diameter so closely set on all sides of the drooping branches that they crowd each other. The effect is different from that of any other rose or any other plant which is why I urge those who are willing to strike a new note in their gardens to have *Hugonis* as a Shrub Rose.

"Its blooms are honestly yellow and the sun does not fade its outstanding and brilliant color until the petals are ready to drop. The show is over in a week or two altho I have seen *Hugonis* flowers to persist for three full weeks which is more time than the average shrub covers with desirable bloom. It is pointed out that *Hugonis* stands equal to any lilac, any Mockorange, any *Spirea* in the duration of bloom and excels most of them in that desirable adjunct. It is dependably hardy also.

"After the bloom is off there is no disreputable hanging fire or in going to sleep such as you see all too often on the lilacs, such as give us over winter with the *Philadelphus*. The pale green color of the *Hugonis* Rose continues right thru the summer and sometimes in the fall season I have seen it turn a curious tone of light purple when Jack Frost begins to play with it. When the branches are bare the graceful twigs are there in a completely ornamental shape thruout the winter.

"Those who plant this rose may well take into account certain necessities. It is such a rampant and vigorous grower that as the shoots get older they are too ambitious and then sometimes apparently from having over-grown, they will die off. I do not allow these old shoots to have a chance to die for I cut them out, keeping the plant relatively young and graceful in form."

**Price \$2.00 Each**

(Refer to page 27 of price list No. 66)

## THE ROSE OF A THOUSAND BEAUTIES



**Tausenschoen**

The above illustration is that of the Rose known as "The Rose of a Thousand Beauties" or Tausenschoen. The flowers are white to deep pink. This is a very vigorous and desirable Rose, hardy and healthy and succeeds anywhere.

### HARDY CLIMBING ROSES

Two Year No. 1 Plants

**AVIATOR BLERIOT.** H. W.—Flowers deep saffron-yellow and copper. Fairly fragrant. Midseason.

**CLIMBING AMERICAN BEAUTY.**—Blooms early. Flowers are a brilliant carmine of fine form and richly perfumed. Best and most satisfactory in a cool season.

**DOROTHY PERKINS.** H. W.—Beautiful miniature flowers of brilliant shell-pink in pendulous sprays. One of the best. Late.

**DR. W. VAN FLEET.** H. W.—Pale pink flowers equal in size to the best Hybrid Teas. Borne on individual stems 18 inches long. The best of climbers. Mid-season. Season three weeks or more.

**EXCELSA.** H. W.—Double, scarlet-crimson blooms. Clusters large and borne in profusion. Vigorous but immune to mildew. Late.

**FLOWER OF FAIRFIELD.**—The well known climbing rose sometimes called the Everblooming Crimson Rambler, as it is in bloom for a period of six weeks. Crimson. June-July.

**MARY WALLACE.** H. W.—Perfect flowers of pink, cup-shaped and slightly fragrant. Vigorous. Blooms early.

**PAULS SCARLET CLIMBER.** H. W.—Intense scarlet blooms which do not fade. Mid-season but blooms for several weeks.

**SILVER MOON.**—Long creamy buds showing the golden anthers thru transparent petals and nearly single saucer-shaped flowers produced in small sprays. Vigorous but needs protection in winter. Remarkably beautiful. Mid-season.

**TAUSCENDSCHON.** H. M.—Flowers white to deep pink. Very vigorous and desirable. Early bloom. Hardy and healthy.

### ROSE SPECIES

**HUGONIS.** Of erect, branching growth up to six or eight feet in height. Foliage small. Flowers light yellow about two inches across along the branches making a grand display very early in the season. This variety makes a fine specimen plant or flowering shrub.

### RUGOSA ROSE HYBRIDS

**CONRAD FERDINAND MEYER.**—Very large, light silvery pink flowers borne in profusion on canes which will grow to 15 feet in height. This sort is hardy, handsome, but should have ample room in which to develop.

**F. J. GROOTENDORST.**—Small flowers of bright orange-red produced in clusters from June till frost. Most desirable as specimens or hedge. Can be kept pruned back to height desired.

**SIR THOMAS LIPTON.**—Snowy white flowers of good size and unusual quality. Borne in profusion in spring and sparingly through summer and fall. Very hardy. 10 to 15 feet.

### "Hardy as Eskimos"

Hybrids of the rugosa roses are valuable for their hardiness and ability to thrive under adverse conditions. They make a beautiful, impenetrable hedge growing from 10 to 15 feet high and will give a wealth of bloom in June and more or less flowers during the balance of the season until frost.

*We offer three of the most beautiful in a collection.  
They can be sent in fall or spring.*

### Note the Choice Varieties

**CONRAD FERDINAND MEYER:** Produces very large shapely flowers of light silvery pink borne on strong, thorny stems fully 12 to 15 feet high.

This is a handsome Rugosa. Hardy. To do its best it must have plenty of room.

**F. J. GROOTENDORST:** Produces small fringed flowers of bright orange-scarlet borne in clusters freely throughout the whole growing season. The canes reach the height of six or more feet and the foliage leaves nothing to be desired.

This is a most desirable shrub for specimen use or kept about four feet high it makes a fine everblooming hedge and is hardy as an oak.

**SIR THOMAS LIPTON:** Produces snowy white flowers of good size borne in profusion in spring and sparingly until fall. The plant is of the C. F. Meyer type and is hardy and healthy. Fine for specimens or background in the garden.

### 3 Roses—Pink - Red - White—3 Roses

\$1.25 Each

or

\$3.00

for the collection



## POLYANTHA ROSES

Two Year No. 1 Plants

**CHATILLON**—Bright pink, semi-double. Very good especially for massing and borders.

**GEORGE ELGER**—The best yellow. Should be protected in winter.

**IDEAL**—Small dark scarlet blooms, shaded with black. Vigorous.

**YVONNE RABIER**—The best white "Baby Rambler." Excellent in every way.

## HERBACEOUS PERENNIALS

Field Grown No. 1 Plants

Each year the old-fashioned flowers of our "Grand-mother's Garden" grow more in favor. And we are offering a selection of those best known, which are easily grown. They are desirable not only in shrubbery borders, but also in beds designed especially for them. Almost any home plot will provide space enough for flowers from spring to frost if selection is carefully made.

Their perpetual charm, their ease of growth and low cost, is of more than passing interest to every home owner. Each year new uses are found for them entirely within the bounds of real landscape art. Permanent effects may be had with little expenditure and no home plot is too small for a small bed of these hardy plants which so delighted your Grand-mother in her day and are now again in favor and for good reason.

In describing the plants we have given you the extreme height the plants will attain, their color of bloom and approximate date of blooming. If you do not know, and wish any help, we will be glad to have you write us and selection will be made as to color of bloom, date of blooming and arrangement, but we would like to know the size of bed you wish to plant. Remember that very little care is needed to grow perennials—just a little cultivation and a cutting out of the old dead tops each year and then you have a corner in your grounds which will give you more satisfaction than anything you could plant in the same space.

**ACHILLEA millefolium rosea** [PINK YARROW] 18 in.  
Pink. June-September.

**ptarmica**, Boule de Nieve [BALL OF SNOW YARROW] 18 in.  
White. June-September.

**ptarmica** [THE PEARL] 2 ft.  
Double white. June-September.

**ANEMONE Queen Charlotte** 2½ ft.  
Semi-double, pink. September-October.

**rubra** 2½ ft.  
Rosy red. September-October.

**whirlwind** 2½ ft.  
Semi-double, white. September-October.

**AQUILEGIA coerulea** [COLORADO COLUMBINE] 18 in.  
Blue and white. May.

**chrysantha** [GOLDEN COLUMBINE] 2½ ft.  
Yellow shades. May-June.

**ARABIS alpina** [ALPINE ROCK CRESS] 6 in.  
White. April-May. Must have sun.

**ASTER Michealmas Daisy** 3-4 ft.  
CLIMAX, lavender-blue. NOVA ANGLAE ROSEA, deep pink  
FELTHAM, blue. SNOW QUEEN, white  
MAUVE CUSHION, mauve. TATARICUS, bright purple  
NOVA ANGLAE, Purple

**BAPTISIA australis** [FALSE INDIGO] 2 ft.  
Dark blue. June.

**BOLTONIA asteroides** [FALSE CHAMOMILE] 5-6 ft.  
White. August-September.

**CAMPANULA** [BELLFLOWER]  
CARPATICA, blue. July. 6 in.  
MEDIUM, separate colors. June. 2 ft.  
CALYCANTHEMA, separate colors. June. 2 ft.

**CERASTIUM tomentosum** [SNOW IN SUMMER] 6 in.  
White. May-June.

**CHRYSANTHEMUM** [HARDY GARDEN VARIETIES] 1½-2 ft.  
CAPTAIN R. H. COOK—A fine pompon-flowered late blooming variety.  
Flowers a clear dark rose.

COMOLETA—Very tall growing sort. Late flowering. Very large and double yellow flowers with reddish-orange shadings.

MITZI—A free flowering variety. Rather late. Brilliant clear yellow. The best button variety.

MRS. H. HARRISON—Medium height. Fine full double pink flowers with cream pink center. Excellent pompon.

OURAY—Medium height. Early flowering. Color of flowers brilliant dark scarlet with coppery glow.

SKIBO—Early flowering pompon type of medium height. Flowers open bronze but change to rich yellow.

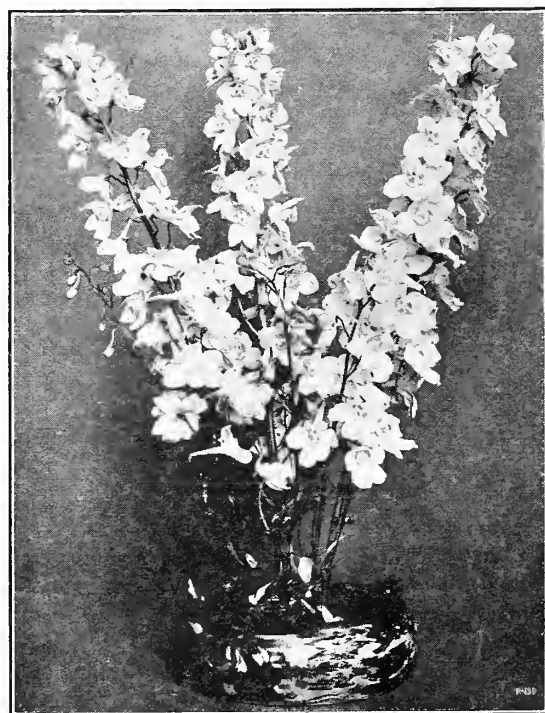
**maximum** [SHASTA DAISY] 2 ft.  
White. July-September.

**COREOPSIS lanceolata grandiflora** 2 ft.  
Yellow. June-October.

**DELPHINIUM belladonna** [LARKSPUR] 2½ ft.  
Light blue. June-October.

**bellamosa** 2½ ft. Dark blue. June-October.

**chinense** 2 ft. Deep blue. June-October.



DELPHINIUM {Larkspur}

- DIANTHUS barbatns** [SWEET WILLIAM] 18 in.  
Double flowers. White, pink or red in separate colors or mixed. May-June.
- DICENTRA spectabilis** [BLEEDING HEART] 2 in.  
Pink and white. May-June.
- DIGITALIS grandiflora** [FOXGLOVE] 2½ ft.  
Yellow. June-July.
- purpurea** [COMMON FOXGLOVE] 2½ ft.  
Purple. June-July.
- alba** [COMMON FOXGLOVE] 2½ ft.  
White. June-July.
- **purpurea gloxiniaeflora** [COMMON FOXGLOVE] 3-4 ft.  
Rose to deep purple. June-July.
- GAILLARDIA grandiflora** [BLANKET FLOWER] 18 in.  
Yellow-red. June-November.



**BLANKET FLOWER {Gaillardia}**

Among the many desirable perennials is the Gaillardia or Blanket Flower. It blooms from June to November and its flowers are yellow with red center, making it desirable for bouquets that will afford attractiveness to any room.

- **GYSOPIA paniculata** [BABY'S BREATH] 2 ft.  
White. June-July.
- HARDY GRASSES enlalia Jap. zebrian** [GOLDEN ZEBRA] 4 ft.  
A broad leaved grass crossed every two or three inches by a band of yellow half an inch wide.
- Enlalia Jap. gracillima** [MAIDEN GRASS] 4 ft.  
Long narrow leaves striped with green and white.
- Enlalia Jap. variegata** [STRIPED EULALIA GRASS] 6 ft.  
Long narrow leaves of striped green and white and often pink or yellow.
- HEUCHERA sanguinea** [CORAL BELL] 12-18 in.  
Scarlet. June-September.
- sanguinea alba** White. June-September.
- HIBISCUS** [MALLOW] 5 ft.  
Red, pink or white. July-September.
- IBERIS sempervirens** [CANDYTUFF] 10 in.  
White. April-May.
- IRIS Germanica** [FLEUR-DE-LIS] 1½-3 ft.  
Plant in spring or fall.
- HONORABILIS**: S—Golden. F—Rich mahogany brown. Dwarf very effective.
- MADAM CHEREAU**: S—white, elegantly frilled with a wide border of clear blue. Most beautiful. Medium.
- PALLIDA DALMATICA**: S—Fine lavender. F—Clear cut deep lavender. Flowers very large, extra fine. A superb variety for planting in masses. Tall.
- WALHALLA**: S—Lavender. F—Wine red. Very desirable. Medium.
- IRIS kaempferi** [JAPANESE IRIS] 2-2½ ft.  
*Plant in Spring Only.*
- GEKKA-NO-NAMI**, pure white with center of gold.
- GOLD BOUND**, white.
- HERCULES**, double clear lilac.
- NEPTUNE**, single, pansy violet.
- PURPLE AND GOLD**, purple and gold.

## Our "Rainbow" Collection

of

## Japanese Iris

The magnificence of which is such that no written description does them justice. A collection of these plants in full bloom is an inspiration!

THE JAPANESE IRIS SHOULD ALWAYS  
BE PLANTED IN THE SPRING

and need a covering of hay or straw during the winter as they require protection.

*We now give you the opportunity of getting five varieties that you may know how fine the Japanese Iris are and how it differs from the Germanica*

### VARIETIES

- GEKKA-NO-MAI**—Pure white with center of gold.
- GOLD BOUND**—White.
- HERCULES**—Clear lilac.
- NEPTUNE**—Pansy violet.
- PURPLE**.
- PURPLE AND GOLD**—Purple and Gold.

Price 75c Each — All 5 \$3.50

Ten (2 each) \$6.75

FOR SPRING PLANTING ONLY

**KNIPHOKIA pfitzeri** [TORCH LILY] 4 ft.  
Orange-scarlet. August-November.

**LATHRUS latifolius** [PERENNIAL PINK] 2½ ft.  
Pink. July-August.

- LILLIUM auratum** [GOLD BANDED LILY] 3-5 ft.  
June-September. Fragrant white, spotted with crimson.
- candidum** [MADONNA LILY] 3-5 ft.  
June. Snowy blooms. Fragrant.
- regale** [THE REGAL LILY] 3-5 ft.  
Fragrant, pure white petals passing to bright canary-yellow at center. July-August.
- speciosum album** 3-5 ft.  
White flowers with greenish band thru center of each petal. August-Sept.
- speciosum rubrum** 3-5 ft.  
Fragrant deep red flower with green stripes at base. August-September.
- LOBELIA cardinalis** [CARDINAL FLOWER] 3 ft.  
Red. July-August.
- LUPINUS albaflorus** 3 ft.  
White. June-July.
- moerheimi** 3½ ft.  
Pink. June-July.
- MONARDIA didyma** [OSWEGO TEA] [BEE BALM] 2½ ft.  
Red. June-July.
- MYOSOTIS palustris** [FORGET-ME-NOT] 10 in.  
Pink. April-May.
- PACHYSANDRA terminalis** [JAPANESE SPURGE] 6-8 in.  
Best ground cover. Forms a dense mat. Practically Evergreen.

## DOUBLE FLOWERING PEONIES

E—Early M—Midseason L—Late

- BARONESS SCHROEDER** [M]—Flesh white tinged with heliotrope but bleaches pure white. Extra good cut flower sort.
- COURONNE D'OR** [L]—Lovely pure white flowers with a ring of yellow stamens around a tuft of center petals tipped carmine. Large, flat.
- DORCHESTER** [L]—Dwarf, very full flower. Lafrance pink.
- DUCHESS DE NEMOURS** [E]—Exquisite sulphure white. Fragrant.
- DUKE OF WELLINGTON** [M]—Large cones of creamy white with distinct blush guards.
- EDULIS SUPERBA** [E]—Large, loose flowers of bright mauve-pink. Color mixed with lilac, fragrant.
- FELIX CROUSSE** [M]—Brilliant red, large, good fragrance.
- FESTIVA MAXIMA** [E]—The most popular white for cut flowers. Creamy white with outer petal tinged faint lilac white on opening.
- KARL ROSENFIELD** [L]—The best pure dark red. Large, half rose type and close centered.
- L'INDISPENSABLE** [L]—Very full globular flowers of lilac-white shading to pale violet-rose toward center.
- MAD. EMILE GALLE** [L]—Dainty shell shaped petals of blush, waxy white at base, center shell pink.
- MESSONIER** [L]—Very brilliant purple-red. Medium size. Fragrant.
- MONS. JULES ELIE** [M]—Magnificent lilac pink, fragrant.
- RICHARDSON'S RUBRA SUPERBA** [L]—Large, compact, crimson, fragrant. The best late crimson.
- VIRGINIE** [M]—Extremely large and broad. A soft pink varied with straw color and white, fragrant.
- PAEONIA officinalis**—Rubro-Plena [E]—Rich dark crimson, the darkest variety ever introduced.

## COMMON PEONIES

In colors of red, white and pink.  
Order by color only \$1.00 each

- PAPAVER orientale** [ORIENTAL POPPY] 2½ ft.  
Scarlet. June-July.
- PHLOX paniculata** 1½ ft.  
Require rich soil and plenty of water during the flowering season. Should never be allowed to go to seed. Divide every four years. July-September.
- B. COMTE**, rich satiny amaranth.
- BRIDESMAID**, brilliant cherry red.
- ECLAIREUR**, purple crimson, light center.
- MISS LINGARD**, early, sweet scented. White with lavender eye.
- MRS. WM. JENKINS**, early, pure white.
- RYNESTROM**, large showy deep pink flowers.
- PHYSALIS francheti** [CHINESE LANTERN PLANT] 2 ft.  
Bright orange-scarlet lantern-like fruits freely produced.
- PHYSOSTEGIA virginica** [FALSE DRAGONHEAD] 3-4 ft.  
Pink flowers in July-August.
- RUDBECKIA laciniata** [GOLDEN GLOW] 6 ft.  
Masses of large double golden yellow flowers shaped like a cactus dahlia.

## "The Aristocrats of the Garden"

"Consider the Lilies" the beauty of which when grown singly or in a mass; among the shrubbery or interspersed among peonies—stately and statuesque, it fills a place no other flower can take.

They are hardy. Once planted in a suitable environment they will brighten up the garden for years and years.

But lilies planted sparingly are meager in effect—planted in groups of ten or more they immediately claim recognition.

For both beauty and permanence plant *deeply* in well-drained soil giving the bulbs a cushion of sand and the lilies prefer that all fertilizer should be used only as a winter top-dressing.

They should be left undisturbed in the same location about four years without dividing which should be done in September and the replanting to take place *at once*.

For cutting the lily is unsurpassed. The fragrance of a bouquet of lilies is a joy in the home and the contrasting colors will make a planting of these varieties a perpetual joy.

### FOR SPRING DELIVERY ONLY

**LILLIUM auratum** (*The Gold-banded Lily*): Large, deliciously fragrant, white flowers spotted crimson with a yellow midrib extending the whole length of each segment. Red anthers. Height four feet. Blooms, July-August. Plant ten inches deep.

**LILLIUM speciosum album**: This variety has white flowers of great substance with a greenish band running through the center of each petal. Height, two feet. Blooms August-September. Plant eight inches deep.

**LILLIUM speciosum rubrum**: This sort has fragrant flowers of beautiful red on white background with green stripe at base; anthers red. Height four feet. Blooms, August-September. Plant ten inches deep.

**LILLIUM regale**: Bears deliciously fragrant flowers with pure white petals passing to bright canary-yellow at center; the white sometimes has a suffusion of pink. Height three to five feet. Blossoms in July. Plant nine inches deep.

Price Each \$1.25

The entire group of four

\$4.00



**SEDUM acre** 3 in.

Much used for covering graves, foliage green—flowers bright yellow.

**STATICE latifolia** [SEA LAVENDER] 2 ft.

Lilac-blue. July-August.

**STOKESIA laevis** [CORNFLOWER ASTER] 2 ft.

Lavender blue flowers from early June till late September.

**VERONICA longifolia subsessilis** [SPEEDWELL] 2 ft.

Violet blue flowers from July to September. Hardy, good for cutting, one of the best plants for the hardy border.

**YUCCA filamentosa** [COMMON YUCCA] 5 ft.

Creamy white flowers on tall branching stems. Hardy. July.

**filamentosa variegata** [VARIEGATED YUCCA] 5 ft.

The leaves margined with yellow, otherwise similar to *Y. Filamentosa*.

**VINCA minor** [PERIWINKLE] 4 in.

Lilac-blue flowers April-May. Evergreen. Used for covering the ground under trees shrubs and on grave.

## HARDY BULBS

### For Fall Planting Only

**CROCUS**—The Crocus blooms in earliest spring when its bright colors are much appreciated. No matter whether used as a border for larger bulbs or naturalized in grass it is always cheery and charming. Colors, blue, white and yellow. Orders not accepted for less than ten.

**HYACINTHS**—Planted in October the Hyacinths are a delight in the spring with their beauty, fragrance and tinted trusses of bell-shaped flowers. Set four inches deep and six inches apart covering the bed with light short manure during the winter which remove as soon as danger of severe frost is gone in the spring. Colors, dark blue, light blue, pink, purple, red, yellow and white. Order by color.

**DARWIN TULIPS** in various colors, mixed.

**DOUBLE TULIPS**—In pink, purple, red, yellow and white.

## GARDEN and GREENHOUSE PLANTS

### NOT HARDY

#### Sell for Spring Planting Only

**CALADIUM esculenta** [ELEPHANT'S EAR]—Valuable for obtaining tropical effect in lawn or garden and a splendid plant for the banks of lily ponds and rockeries.

**DAHLIAS**—One of the best beloved of autumn flowers and in its season as desirable as the Peony in the spring and the Rose in summer. We can furnish in colors of pink, red, purple, scarlet, white or yellow. Order by color.

**GLADIOLI**—The Galdioli is growing in popularity and countless sorts may be had all of easy garden culture. They are beautiful and possess the added quality of lasting longer when cut than any other summer flower. Plant in April or May and for succession again two or three weeks later. Set bulbs two to four inches deep and two inches apart in drills twelve inches apart. In beds four to six inches apart each way. Colors, cream, pink, purple, red, scarlet, white, yellow and variegated. Order by color.

**CANNAS**—A popular bedding plant. For best effect plant in masses of one color. The bulbs should be placed two feet apart in the bed when planting.

**CITY OF PORTLAND**, pink, 3½ ft.

**EUREKA**, white, 4½ ft.

**GAIETY**, scarlet and yellow 5 ft.

**KING HUMBERT** Orange-scarlet, 4-4½ ft.

**METEOR**, dark red, 4 ft.

**QUEEN HELEN**, golden yellow, 4-5 ft.

## BECHTEL'S FLOWERING CRAB



Early in the spring, Bechtel's Crab will be found in bloom. This variety is one of the most remarkable of all flowering trees, being hardy, and the acme of floral beauty, when in bloom. The large and very perfect double flowers resemble dainty roses with an exquisite shade of pink of deepening blushes toward the center. It is sweetly fragrant. Be sure to include at least one in your order, as they are valuable for specimen plants. Refer to second column of page 11.

## SHRUBS WHICH THRIVE IN SHADE

We are often asked what varieties of shrubs thrive in the shade. The following list will thrive.

Refer to page given, for description.

*Calycanthus* (Carolina Allspice) page 12.

*Clethra alnifolia* (Sweet Pepper Bush) page 12.

*Ligustrum regalianum* (Regels Privet) page 13.

*Lonicera tatarica rosea* (Red Tartarian Honeysuckle) page 13.

*Lonicera tatarica alba* (White Tartarian Honeysuckle) page 13.

*Philadelphus coronarius* (Sweet Mockorange) page 13.

*Spirea Van Houttei* (Van Houtte Spirea) page 15.

*Symphoricarpos racemosus* (Snowberry) page 15.

*Symphoricarpos vulgaris* (Coral Berry) page 15.

*Viburnum dentatum* (Arrow Wood) page 16.

*Viburnum opulus* (High-bush Cranberry) page 16.

## *Why Employ A Landscape Architect?*



**Y**OU who have never employed an architect, either architectural or landscape, may not realize the full value of his services.

You may not understand that Landscape Architecture is a profession calling for men of highest integrity, business capacity and artistic ability—fitted to command respect and confidence as advisors and sustain a grave responsibility to the public.

Experience has shown the lack of information on this subject is the cause of trouble in getting an adequate plan for landscape needs.

The real aim and reason is to secure the most valuable service; the most suitable design; at the most economical expenditure. These can only be obtained by employing, not as a luxury but as a necessity, an expert—a competent and reliable Landscape Architect.

As you do not and cannot know what trees and plants are best adapted for your locality and situation to enhance the value of your property you must trust the Architect. Therefore, you should first assure yourself that the Landscape Architect is worthy of your confidence; that he is fitted by study of economy in plans, construction, and knowledge of plant material to discharge this grave responsibility—in short, that he has a right to the professional title, just as you do in choosing your physician and attorney.

Plans are not like merchandise—kept in stock to fit all needs; the model plan exists only for its individual place and condition; each home site requires special study to adapt it to its environment.

Designing a landscape plan to suit your home is a process of evolution and the Landscape Architect's function is to work out for you the best solution of the problem in hand. The best eventual scheme may be quite different from the one first suggested by you or your Architect and it may require several sketches and many modifications which are a part of the Architect's regular complete service and is obtainable in no other way.

And, you would get the benefit of your Landscape Architect's mature thought in careful study of the various possible solutions of your problems which he must contend with and would not simply adopt the scheme presented to catch your attention and "get the job." A blue print is not the sum and substance of a Landscape Architect's service but is one form only of the instrument of service; simply a photographic copy of a drawing which represents time and study.

In merchandising one may buy calico or silk and pay accordingly, but there is only one kind of professional service that is worth paying for—the best the Landscape Architect or Doctor or Lawyer is capable of giving. This means, generally, adherence to established standards of practicing and an adequate fee. To under pay any man is to tempt him to slight your interests and the Landscape Architect should not receive a commission or any other substantial service from any nursery or from any interested person other than his client. He is agent for no one except you who employ him.

Make up your mind what you must have and work with him; take the Landscape Architect

into your confidence as to the amount you are willing to expend. Do not set a price and then refuse to relinquish terms or conditions which are bound to make your landscape job more than you are willing to spend. Take time enough on the preliminary sketches that you and the Landscape Architect may understand each other before the working drawings are started. You must remember that alterations after the approval and completion of working drawings necessitate additional cost to the Landscape Architect for which you should pay.

Use your Landscape Architect's experience and knowledge of material in making contracts and for supervision of the planting because incompetence is as much to be avoided as dishonesty and you should watch the work as much as you see fit but if you have employed a Landscape Architect whom you can trust, rely upon him and save yourself the time and worry. You can earn more at your business than you can save by

trying to assume responsibility which properly belongs to the man you have employed to carry your work to completion.

The Landscape Architect will put a selling value in your home because of the intrinsic value which results from a good design of Landscape planting as compared with a poor one. You will possibly have "free plans" to contend with which are offered for your consideration but they can in no manner nor degree approach the quality or satisfaction from the real service of a Landscape Architect who makes the design to fit your home, who takes you into his confidence and observes your likes and dislikes.

If you follow these hints and all they imply, there is no reason why the final cost of your landscape plan should vary materially from his estimated price or why it should cost you more worry than in an ordinary business transaction.

Write, phone or call on the

## Landscape Department

*of*

### The French Nurseries, Inc.

CLYDE, OHIO

*Homes*

*Estates*

*Parks*

Established 1863

*Golf Grounds*

*Schools*

*Cemetaries*

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"IF INTERESTED IN TREES AND PLANTS, SEND FOR OUR PRICE LIST"

The French Nurseries, Inc., Clyde, Ohio

## *Our Landscape Service*



SOMEBODY once said, "A wise discontent is the mother of progress" and this has been proved by the growing interest, which has been manifested in the beautification of homes, even about the smallest places, since the time the automobiles were first adopted.

Since then, the women of the home have not been confined to local sightseeing, but they have been able to drive for miles and see what others have been doing toward improving their homes.

Human nature is pretty much the same the world over and as Kipling said, "Julia O'Grady and the Colonel's lady are sisters under the skin." All home loving wives envy others whose homes are more attractive and more inviting than theirs, and so, much interest has been awakened in exterior decoration, which is only another definition for landscape architecture.

If you are fortunate enough to have a home and have not beautified its exterior, it is only a fair question as to whether you personally prefer living in a home, using the material which the Creator has provided for us to properly beautify it, or to live in a bare house, which the late lamented Luther Burbank said, always reminded him of a dry-goods box or a dog kennel.

We believe we are safe in saying that when you have been out driving you have seen homes where both trees and plants have been planted; vines used to soften the corners; and possibly climbing roses to shade the porch and you have said to yourself, "somebody lives here."

And a little farther on, you have come to a neglected place, much run down at the heel, with

no trees or plants about it, the house burned by the sun in the summer and exposed to the chilly blasts of the winds in the winter and you thought, how can anybody be happy in such a place, when just a little effort—just a little loving care would have made their home both desirable and beautiful.

It's not expensive, if you plant intelligently, and if so desired, any home owner can have a complete design made, and plant as he can afford from season to season, until he has his place completely beautified. We can give you the best landscape service in the country at a very small cost and we guarantee satisfaction.

In this connection, you will do well to remember that the successful termination of any landscape treatment depends so much on the good taste and knowledge of those who design and carry on the work, that it is well to entrust the work, to men of experience and working knowledge of plant life, only.

Many owners of small homes prefer to plant for themselves, which they can do with the aid of a blue print, prepared by us. We can supply the design and many homes are beautified each year in this manner at a saving to the owner. There are several ways in which work of this nature may be handled and if you will write us, giving front footage of your lot and acreage, we can write you intelligently. It will cost you nothing to investigate and we know that we can save you money in your effort to make your home one envied by every passerby and which will reflect your character as a citizen.

THE FRENCH NURSERIES, Inc.  
CLYDE, OHIO

*Reliable Nurserymen for Sixty-six Years*